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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTAB 1839

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Vol. XCIX.

1715

1924

Established in the City of London, A.D. 1715

TRADE MARK  
A.D. 1715.

*The Directors of*  
**Allen & Hanburys Ltd.**  
take great pleasure in wishing their  
Pharmacist Friends all over the World  
A Prosperous New Year

CALCUTTA  
SYDNEY  
PARIS  
BRUSSELS  
SHANGHAI

TORONTO  
DURBAN  
NIAGARA FALLS  
RIO de JANEIRO  
BUENOS AIRES



# Wright's Coal Tar Soap

During DECEMBER, in addition to a Window Display which shows a good ratio of profit,

SELLING PRICE		BUYING PRICE	
1 gross boxes Wright's Coal Tar Soap ..	£10 16 0	1 gross boxes Wright's Coal Tar Soap ..	£7 15 0
1 dozen boxes as Bonus for Window Display	18 0	1 dozen boxes free ..	— —
		Less 2½% for cash ..	3 10
	<u>£11 14 0</u>		<u>£7 11 2</u>

*Bath size Tablets can be included in same ratio to value.*

WE WILL INCLUDE

## 50

## WRIGHT'S PAINTING BOOKS

### *With a Window Showcard*

advertising 426 Prizes. Each painting must have an outside wrapper from Wright's Coal Tar Soap attached.

This Competition is now being advertised in the public press.

Secure supplies early as the number is limited.

**Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E.1**



# *Think it out for yourself!*

A Chemist informs us that last Season he made £6 10s. 8d. profit in 6 months out of Cherry Cough Jubes and thought he had done very well.

This Season he changed, bought from Wigglesworth's and so far has made £12 2s. 8d. with three more months to run.

*His own deduction is :—Such an increase as this of sales and profits has taught me that the cheapest price or market is not always the best.*

## THE WIGGLESWORTH WAY

covets not the name of the cheapest house in the trade.

It has established itself as the house that makes the biggest Sales—the most profits and gives the best value in Packed and Bulk Pharmaceutical Specialities.

**WIGGLESWORTH, LTD.**  
**WESTHOUGHTON     -     -     -     LANCS.**

A A

# Hearty Good Wishes

IF YOU HAVE NOT GOT OUR CALENDAR  
PLEASE DROP US A CARD.



THOMAS  
**WAIDE & SONS** Ltd.  
THE CHEMISTS PRINTERS  
LEEDS



# The Gateway to Profitable Business

MALT EXTRACT  
with Cod Liver Oil  
AND PLAIN  
MALT EXTRACT

NO matter how satisfied you may be with the existing brands of Malt Extract or Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil you are at present selling, here are good reasons why you should not fail to consider adopting the Malt Extract Products supplied by the "House of Wander."

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WE OFFER YOU THE CHOICE OF A WIDE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL LABEL DESIGNS. SOME ARE PRINTED IN GREY & GOLD. ALL ARE DIGNIFIED AND SALES-COMPELLING

WRITE FOR THE WHOLE RANGE AND MAKE YOUR CHOICE.



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BARREL

ROUND





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**YOU** give us your co-  
operation and  
friendship, for  
which we thank  
you heartily.

**WE** give you every  
assistance in  
our power to  
enable you to do  
bigger business.

That these mutual gifts shall  
continue throughout 1924 is  
our earnest wish.

*Pears*

**CHRISTMAS  
1923**

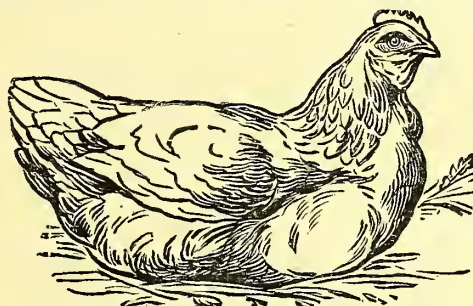
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London, W.C. 1.



## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Greetings—Insulin, &c.) ..... Cover-xiii	Clark's Glycola Co., Ltd. (Shampoo Powders) ..... xv	Field, C. W., Ltd. (Saponine Powder, &c.) ..... iv
Archibald Co. (Oatmeal Cream) .... 26	Cornbrook Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles) ..... 38	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums) ..... 30
Arnett, J., & Sons, Ltd. (Oils) ..... xviii	Cossor, A. C., & Son (Clinicals) ..... 38	Forbest, Ltd. (Developing) ..... 30
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. xviii-Col. Supp.	Cow & Gate Milk Food ..... 7	Ford, Shapland & Co., Ltd. (Printing) xxii
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists) ..... 15	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. (Chest-nuts Cough Lozenges) ..... Text	Ford, T. H., Ltd. (Greetings) ..... 22
Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Cod Liver Oil Emulsion) ..... 32	Crusader Rubber Co., Ltd. (Rubber Sponges) ..... 42	Forhans (Dentifrice) ..... 28
Baker & Roberts (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.	Curtis, H. E., & Son, Ltd. (Trusses) 38	Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd. (Machinery) xxiii
Bandoeng Quinine Factories ..... ix	Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd. (Zudor Jackets) ..... 16	Fougera, E., & Co., Inc. (Medicinal Preps.) ..... viii
Bath and West of England College 44	Damancy & Co. (Digentinzymes Tablets, &c.) ..... iv	Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (Cod Liver Oil) ..... 32
Battin, H., & Co., Ltd. (Liquorice, &c.) ..... ii	Davenport, J. T., Ltd. (Chloredyne) xiv	Galjado Perfumery Co., Ltd. (Toilet Preps.) ..... 22
Beecham, Thomas (Pills) ..... xiv	Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Toilet Specialities) ..... 28	Garratt, J. E. (Newskin) ..... 42
Benger's Food, Ltd. (Foods) ..... 48	Dee Oil Co., Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly) xviii	George, Ernest J. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.
Bengue, Dr., & Co. .... xiv	Demuth's, R., Laboratories (Frozo-clone, &c.) ..... 25	Gerrard Bros., Ltd. (Toilet Soaps) .. 29
Berdoe & Fish (Valuers, &c.) .. Col. Supp.	Dodge & Olcott Co. (Essential Oils) .. 29	Gibbins, R., & Co. (Tablets) ..... viii
Berkefeld Filter Co. (British) ..... xvi	Douch, Ltd. (Recorsan, &c.) ..... xiv	Glaxo (Food) ..... 34
Berton, Arthur, Ltd. (Greetings) .... 8	Dubarry et Cie (Perfumery and Toilet Preps.) ..... Cover	Glew, F. Harrison (Radium Com-pound) ..... Col. Supp.
Bewells, Ltd. (Little Black Devils) ... xii	Dudley & Co. (Cash Tills) ..... 26	Gough, Kidston & Co. (Petro Jelly) xix
Bow's, Dr., Liniment, Ltd. .... xii	Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (Organo-Therapeutical Preps.) ..... ii	Gower, J. (Books) ..... Col. Supp.
Bramwell, E., & Son, Ltd. (Chemicals) ii	Eastern & Russian Trading Co., Ltd. (Santonin, &c.) ..... ix	Grafton Chem. Co., Ltd. (Westons Stop Cough) ..... xv
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles) ..... 10	Eno, J. C., Ltd. (Greetings) ..... i	Greiff, R. W., & Co., Ltd. (Greetings) 9
Burkett, Sharp & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..... iv	Enolin, Ltd. (Greetings) ..... 6	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Norvic Crêpe Bandage) ..... 39
Burrough, J., Ltd. (Absolute Alcohol) Text	Eucryl, Ltd. (Denture Powder) ..... 24	Haller & Phillips, Ltd. (Glycerine) .. ii
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Insulin, &c.) ..... 47	Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (Greetings) ..... 13	Harley, T. (Greetings) ..... 20
Calnan's (Shaving Brushes) ..... Text	Fairy Dyes, Ltd. (Home Dyes) ..... xx	Harris, J., & Co. (Surgical Rubber Goods) ..... 41
Capsol Dyes, Ltd. .... 44	Farmer, F., & Co. (Vermin Killer) .. 30	Harrogate Tablet Co., Ltd. (Respines) xiii
Carnegie Bros. (Chemicals & Drugs) v	Farris, Chas. (Beeswax) ..... 10	Henry, A. C. (Chemicals) ..... vi
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Elfrida Series) ..... 31	Fassett & Johnson (Whirling Sprays) 40	Henry, T. & W. (Calcined Magnesia) xvi
Cellophane Co. (Wrapping Material) 36	Fellows' Medical Manfg. Co., Inc. .. x	Hertz & Co. (Cod Liver Oil) ..... 32
Chemicaliën, N. V., & Metaalhandel-maatschappij ..... viii		Hind & Lund, Ltd. (Machinery) .... xxiii
Christy, T., & Co. (Lanoline, Pyshan Points, Musterole, &c.).. 30-46-48-xvii		Hollandsche Melksuikerfabriek .... x
		Hooper & Co. (Chemists' Sundries) .. 40
		Horlicks Malted Milk Co. .... 37
		Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd. .... 12

[Continued overleaf.]



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We shall be obliged if YOU will write early, so that we can arrange for special advertising, etc., and to any chemist we have not yet supplied we shall be pleased to send full particulars.

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**INDEX—cont.**

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd. (Oxide of Zinc) .....	iv	Oldham, J. V. (Wines) .....	44	Spatula Publishing Co. (Books) ....	30
Huisking, C. L., Inc. (American Drugs) .....	ix	O-Pine-O Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Toilet Preps.) .....	26	Spratt's Patent, Ltd. (Dog Medicines, &c.) .....	30
Iglodine Co., Ltd. (Iglodine) .....	xiii	Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (Robo-leine) .....	xi	Spurway et Cie, Ltd. (Greetings) ..	20
Ingram & Royle, Ltd. (Mineral Waters) .....	33	Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) .. Col. Supp.		Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) ..	xxi
Jackson, J. G., Ltd. (Machinery) ..	xxii	Owbridge, W. T., Ltd. (Greetings) ..	21	Stevens, C. H. (Umckaloabo) .....	50
Jakson, J., & Co. (Mitcham Rd. 1921), Ltd. (Ess. Oils) .....	26	Page, Chas., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	vi	Stevenson, H. E., & Co. (Packed Goods) .....	45
James Cycle Co., Ltd. (Carrier Tricycles) .....	xxii	Pazo Co. (Pill Boxes) .....	41	Stubbs, H. H. (Cloth Ball) .....	42
Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.), Ltd. (Chemicals) .....	iii	Pears, A. & F., Ltd. (Golden Series) ..	4	Sutton, G. F., Sons & Co. (Calves Feet Jelly) .....	54
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. Col. Supp.		Perfume, House (Sandalwood Oil) ..	22	Swales, Thomas (Hot Water Bottles) ..	42
Kay Bros., Ltd. (Compound Essence) ..	xii	Pharmaceutical Lanoline Co. (Lanoline) .....	xix		
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Greetings) ..	17	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Potter's Cyclopaedia) .....	vii	Taylor, Edward, Ltd. (Porous Plasters) ..	41
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd. (Kutnow's Powder) .....	xvii	Prices Soap Co., Ltd. (Lavender Soap) .....	26	Thames Chemical Co., Ltd. (Tablets) ..	viii
		Pure Russian Liquid Paraffin Co., Ltd. ....	xxi	Thew, Hooker & Gilbey, Ltd. (Malted Milk) .....	35
Leigh, R. & H., & Sons, Ltd. (Carboy Stand) .....	xxiii	Rankin & Co. (Head Ointment) ....	xv	Tilbury, W. R., & Son (Prophylactic Toothbrush) .....	22
London College of Pharmacy (Greetings) .....	20	Redgrave, Butler & Co. (Liquid Paraffin, &c.) .....	xviii	Tolkien, C., & Co. (Malt Extract, &c.) ..	48
MacLellan, G., & Co., Ltd. (Water-proof Goods, &c.) .....	40	Reuter, The R. J. Company, Ltd. (Greetings) .....	14	Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd. (Water-glass, &c.) .....	5
McGlashan, D., Ltd. (Aldine) .....	xvi	Roadmaker & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	vi		
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (Pills) ..	xi	Roberts & Sheppey (Melrose Tablets) ..	xvii	Van Der Hoeke (Bottles) .....	42
Manchester School of Pharmacy .....	30	Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co. ..	xxiii	Venesta, Ltd. (Collapsible Tubes) ....	xx
Matthews, Stephen, & Co., Ltd. (Curi-cones) .....	xvi	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Boxes) ....	Text	Vickers, Ltd. (Containers) .....	7
Maund, F. (Glass Counters) .....	30	Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd. (Wines) ..	36	Viscose Development Co., Ltd. (Bottle Cappings) .....	44
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd. (Greetings) ..	11	Rose, J. L. (Pyrogallie Acid) .....	iv		
Meade-King, Robinson & Co., Ltd. (Petroleum Jelly, &c.) .....	xix	Royle, J. W., Ltd. (Mineral Waters) ..	36	Waide, Thos., & Sons, Ltd. (Greetings) ..	2
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd. (Orange Wine) ..	32	Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.		Wampole, H. K., & Co., Ltd. (Pharm. Products) .....	x
Mills, A. J., & Co., Ltd. (Honey) ....	32			Wander, A., Ltd. (Cod Liver Oil & Malt) .....	3
Milners Chemical Co. (Plano) .....	xiii	Sadler & Moore (Cigarettes) .....	41	Warrington Chem. & Drug Co. ....	iv
Morny Freres, Ltd. (Perfumery Cof-frets) .....	Cover	Saltrates, Ltd. (Reudel Bath Saltrates) ..	27	Watts, J. (Safety Razor Blades) ....	42
		Samuelson, P., & Co. (Ess. Oils) ..	Text	Westminster College of Pharmacy (Greetings) .....	20
Naef, M., & Cie (Synthetic Perfumes) ..	Text	Sanderson, W., & Sons (Ess. Oils) ..	23	Wigglesworth, Ltd. (Cherry Cough Jubes) .....	1
National Drug & Chemical Union ..	Col. Supp.	Sangers (Greetings) .....	18	Williams, P. J. (Irvona) .....	54
		Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture) .....	xii	Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd. (Bottles) ..	43
		Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) .....	44	Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (Wright's Coal Tar Soap) .....	Cover
		Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes) .....	42		
		Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Dog Medicines) .....	30	Youldon, F. (Bottles) .....	29
		Singleton & Cole, Ltd. (Tobacco) ..	41		
		Slack, A. Bernard .....	Col. Supp.	Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Greetings) .....	21-40
		Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Greetings) ....	19		

Hearty Greetings and Best Wishes  
for a Happy and Prosperous New Year



# Enolin

## TOOTH PASTE

With product right, price right and profit right, ENOLIN TOOTH PASTE is a line that is well worth taking up.

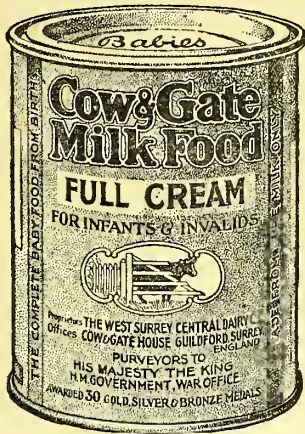
Attractive Show Cards are a strong feature. The eye will note these, and the sub-conscious mind will be impressed. Enolin Display Matter does attract. Write to us for full Window Display Terms and free publicity matter.

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**BABIES  
LOVE IT!**

Cow & Gate House  
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**P. A. T. A.  
LARGE SALE**

PLUS

**BIG PROFITS**

25% to  
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % **PROFIT**

Made by Sellers of

**Cow & Gate  
Milk Food**

EXTENSIVELY  
ADVERTISED.  
INCREASING  
DEMAND.

## MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE OF CONTAINERS

**VICKERS LIMITED** are specially engaged at their Erith Works, Kent, in the design and manufacture of the most up-to-date plant for making all kinds of pilferproof shipping containers.

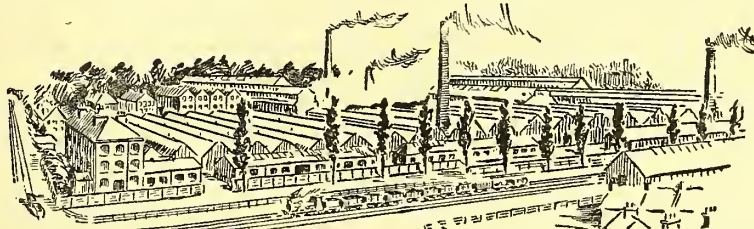
This form of container is lighter and stronger than a wood case—also more convenient as it can be stored in the flat and made up as required. It will also be found to be cheaper. Vickers Limited are in the position to give free advice as to plant and CAN NOW SUPPLY THE MACHINERY.

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Department No. 75

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Telephone:  
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Extend to their Friends  
At Home and Abroad

**Hearty Greetings & Best Wishes**

— for a —

**Happy & Prosperous  
New Year**





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Cordial Greetings for Xmas  
and best wishes  
for a Prosperous New Year.

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## GENUINE BEESWAX

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is carefully refined and entirely free from dross of any kind.

In slabs about 10 lb. each, also 1-lb., 4-oz., 2-oz., & 1-oz. rounds.

Celebrated for excellence and purity for upwards of three-quarters of a century.

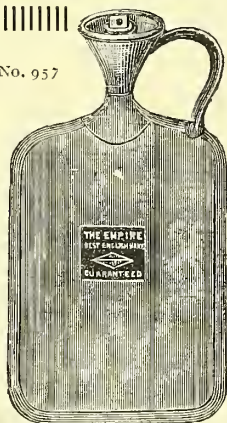
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No. 957



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### Further Reductions in the Prices of the Grey Rubber Bottles

CHEMISTS who have built up a reputation for reliable Hot Water Bottles continue to order our well-known "EMPIRE" brand of these goods. Do not risk trying an unknown make.

There are plenty of light-weight Bottles on the market, but the "heavy-weight," as ours, wear much longer.

One quality only—the best. Guaranteed for two years.

For orders of 3 dozen lots we allow 5% special discount.

### PRICES as follows:—

Heavy make	Sizes	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14 in.
Grey rubber	each	3/-	3/2	3/4	3/6	4/-	4/4	4/6	5/3
Red rubber	"	3/8	4/-	4/4	4/8	5/-	5/6	5/9	6/6

Each bottle in a strong paper bag with directions for use.

### COVERS

	Sizes	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14 in.
Scarlet or grey plush ea.		1/2	1/4	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3
Velour, assorted colours (washable)	each	1/3	1/5	1/7	1/9	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/6

MUFF WARMER, red rubber, oval shape, 3½×7 in., each 2/-

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

**BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.**

91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL,  
LONDON, E.C.1.



# Maw's Page



## Greetings

The House of Maw extends warm Christmas greetings to all pharmacists in every quarter of the Globe. May all who follow the ancient and honourable craft of pharmacy find success, happiness and prosperity waiting for them in the coming New Year.

Telephone: City 7  
Private Branch Exchange  
Telegrams: Eleven Cent London

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**WORKS PENDLETON**



# EVANS

WISH ALL FRIENDS  
A HAPPY CHRISTMAS  
AND PROSPERITY  
FOR THE NEW YEAR

DECEMBER, 1923



TEL. ADD.: "REFRESHING, CENT, LONDON."

TEL. NOS.: CENTRAL 4461-4462

**I**n the spirit of Xmas.  
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

R. J. Reuter desires to extend to his Chemist friends his cordial appreciation of the Good Will they have shown during the past year. May the New Year be one filled with generous prosperity.

Xmas 1923      69 Carter Lane, E.C.4

THE R. J. REUTER COMPANY, LTD.

FACTORY: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, ELLIOTT'S COURT, OLD BAILEY, E.C.4



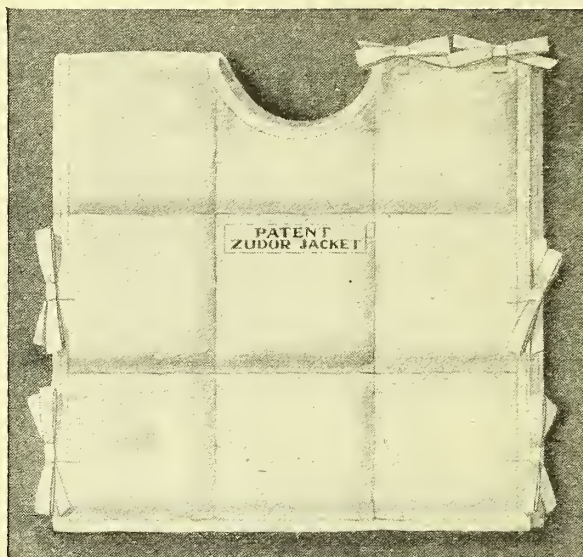
To **our OLD FRIENDS—THANKS**  
To **our NEW FRIENDS—THANKS**  
**To ALL FRIENDS—THANKS**

Cordial greeting and very  
best wishes for a happy  
Christmas season, and for  
increased success in the  
approaching year.

**AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.**  
**LIVERPOOL**

# ZUDOR

## JACKETS



ONE of the achievements of Professor Gamgee who by the invention of Gamgee Tissue is to-day a benefactor to surgeons throughout the world. The Zudor Jacket was the first and is still the only really efficient protector for both chest and lungs. The Zudor Jacket is invaluable in cases of Chill, Bronchitis, Influenza, etc.

### PRICES

No.	Across Chest	Shoulder to Waist	Cotton Wool per doz.	Retail each
1	8 in.	6 in.	8/-	1/-
2	10 "	8 "	12/-	1/6
3	12 "	10 "	16/-	2/-
4	15 "	12 "	20/-	2/6
5	19 "	13 "	26/-	3/3
6	21 "	15 "	33/-	4/6

In six sizes. Any special size made to order.

**Bonus.** With orders for 6 dozen a bonus of three of size 2 and three of size 3 is given, and with orders for one gross, six of size 2 and six of size 3, together with appropriate show matter.

**4-Piece WINDOW DISPLAY for ZUDOR JACKETS**  
Three-fold screen, window-bill, and two showcards, lithographed in strong, arresting colours. This display ought to be in your window NOW—bringing people in.

## Pinamints

### FIVE-PIECE WINDOW DISPLAY

comprising one central showcard, one hanging showcard and three smaller showcards. The above is

### GIVEN FREE

with orders for 1 gross. Display material cannot be packed with orders below 1 gross.

A LOZENGE with real medicinal value, yet as agreeable as confectionery. Composed of Pine, Aniseed, Peppermint, etc.

The one-ounce (approx.) carton of Pinamints retails at 3½d. The two-ounce (approx.) size at 6d.

Both in display outers. Small size 24/- and large 42/- per gross. P.A.T.A. 71 to 55 per cent. protected profit on cost.

### 5 GROSS LOTS

at 23/- and 40/- respectively, but one set window material only included.

### PINAMINTS IN BULK

1 lb. at 1/8, 14 lb. at 1/7, 28 lb. at 1/6, 56 lb. at 1/5, but no cartons or display matter furnished with bulk lots.

## Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Contractors to the War Office, Board of Admiralty, India Office, etc., **OLDBURY, Nr. BIRMINGHAM.**

# PINAMINTS





*Thomas  
Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.*

*offer to all their customers  
and trade friends*

A GREETING FOR  
CHRISTMAS AND  
THE NEW YEAR

*and wish for them  
a prosperous 1924  
— especially with*

"VAPEX," "KEROCAIN"  
"CASTOLS," "DISTOL"  
"OTTOS," "MINERAL  
"SPRING" HEALTH  
GRANULES, EMUL-  
SION PASTILLES,  
and other products  
of the Garden  
Laboratories  
at Bardsley  
Vale

HOLIDAYS

The Garden Laboratories at Bardsley Vale and the London Warehouse at Upper St., N.1., will be closed on Dec. 24th, 25th, 26th and on Jan. 1st.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1.  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

Christmas 1923

New Year 1924

## The Season's Greetings

To our many friends in the Drug & Chemical Trades in and out of London Town we extend best wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.



---

*Proprietaries. Sundries. Photographics. Packed Goods. Drugs*

---



A Happy and  
Prosperous  
New Year to all.

Best Wishes from  
**T. & H. SMITH, Ltd.**

EDINBURGH :  
Blandfield Wks.

LONDON :  
25 Christopher St., E.C.2

GLASGOW :  
32/4 Virginia St.

MORPHINE CODEINE CAFFEINE STRYCHNINE  
CAPSICIN GINGERIN SALICIN EMETINE  
CHLOROFORM CANTHARIDIN ERGOTIN  
HYOSCYAMINE SCAMMONY RESIN  
JALAP RESIN ALOIN  
PODOPHYLLIN  
ATROPINE

*Grand Prix, Paris 1900.*

*Grand Prix, London 1908.*

*Grand Prix, Brussels 1920.*

TRADE



MARK

# Parfumerie

## De l'Isle

### Notre Dame

WE wish to thank our customers in all parts of the Kingdom for the valuable support which they have given us during the past year.

We wish all

**The Compliments  
of the Season,**

and sincerely trust that the coming year may prove to be one of increasing prosperity.

We shall continue to make it our policy to give our customers the best possible values, and thereby to retain that good-will which is the greatest asset to the manufacturer.

## SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,  
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

Factories & Distilleries :  
**CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA.**  
Technical Laboratories : **PARIS.**

LEIPSIC NEW YORK  
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."  
Telephone - - BISHOPSGATE 1372.



To the thousands of Chemist Friends throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies

## Thomas Harley

The Proprietor of "Rodine"—The Piper o' Perth, sends heartiest Christmas Greetings. Let "Rodine" help you through 1924.

**For Success and Wealth  
Push "The Piper o' Perth."**

## Greetings & Goodwill to all Cyanides

with best wishes  
for Christmas & the New Year

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 361 CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W.1

## WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Principals and Staff send

## Greetings

for Christmas and New Year to  
all Past, Present and Future  
Westminster Students.

190 CLAPHAM ROAD,

LONDON, S.W.9



# G. H. ZEAL LTD.



To our numerous customers both  
at home and abroad we wish

A VERY HAPPY CHRISTMASTIDE  
and SUCCESS during the NEW YEAR

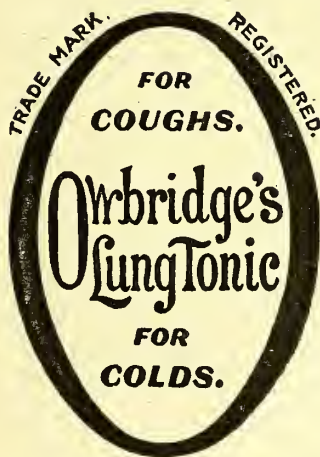
BEYOND ALL EXPECTATION with

**ZEAL'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS**

Regd. Offices & Works : **77 St. John St., LONDON, E.C.1**

TELEPHONE: CLERKENWELL, 5202.

CABLES: "ZEALDOM LONDON."



**Christmas Greetings**

and

**Good Wishes**

**for the New Year**

**W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., The Laboratory, HULL**

# The 'ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS Ltd.'

*Distillers of Essential Oils and  
Manufacturers of Perfumery Products*

## MYSORE - - S. India

have been appointed Sole  
Consignees and Distributors of

## MYSORE GOVT. SANDALWOOD OIL

Satisfying all pharmacopœia and possessing an excellent aroma.

*Samples and prices will be readily supplied  
on application to our correspondent at*

**'PERFUME HOUSE,' 6-8 Beauchamp Street, London, E.C.1**

Telephone : HOLBORN 2499.

Telegrams : "EKDUM LONDON."

### The "FORT" Brand PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH

Each Brush packed in an **Orange Carton**,  
sealed at Factory, ensures Brush  
reaching customer in a clean and  
wholesome condition.

— In Three Sizes. —

#### WHOLESALE—

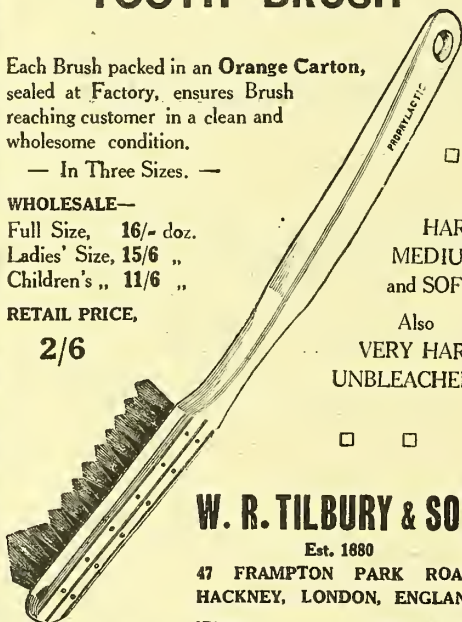
Full Size, 16/- doz.

Ladies' Size, 15/6 „

Children's „ 11/6 „

RETAIL PRICE,

2/6



HARD  
MEDIUM  
and SOFT.

Also  
VERY HARD  
UNBLEACHED.

**W. R. TILBURY & SON**

Est. 1880

47 FRAMPTON PARK ROAD,  
HACKNEY, LONDON, ENGLAND

'Phone - - 1794 Dalston

**HERE IS THE LINE** you must surely have  
been looking for in order to **increase your**  
**profits** and meet your customers' ever-  
increasing demand.

### "GALJADO" SCURF LOTION for all SCALP and HAIR TROUBLES.

Small size, 10/6 per dozen.	S.P. 1/6 per bottle.
Standard „ 16/6 „	S.P. 2/6 „
Large „ 33/- „	S.P. 4/6 „

"GALJADO" TOILET PREPARATIONS are universally  
renowned, and are obtainable of all Wholesalers or direct.  
Current price lists sent free on application to

**THE GALJADO PERFUMERY CO., Ltd.**

9 Goswell Road, LONDON, E.C.1.



Tho' small a space,  
The wish sincere,  
Here's "All the Best"  
To far and near.



# SANDERSON'S

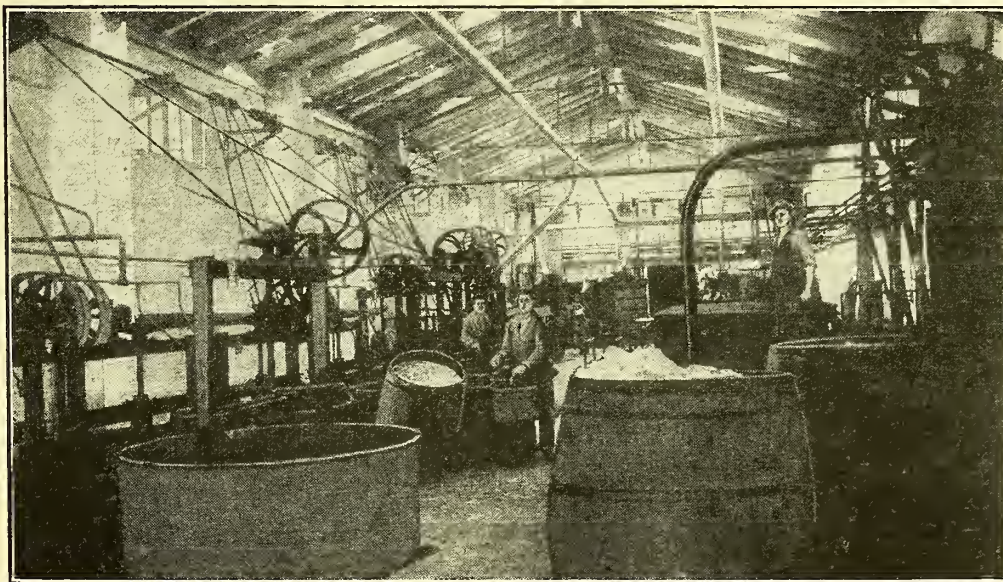
Messina

## ESSENTIAL OILS & CITRIC ACID

"SADA" Brand.



Storing Lemon Juice for Citric Acid—"SADA" Brand.



Sanderson's Citric Acid Factories,—“SADA” Brand.

As our Oils, our Citric Acid is the best in the world.

**W. SANDERSON & SONS - - MESSINA**  
Oates & Bosurgi Succrs. (ITALY)



Do You Stock

# EUCRYL

## DENTURE POWDER

(For Artificial Teeth) ?

If not send us 6/- for a trial offer of 18—7½d.

Boxes packed in Display outer.

Place the Display outer on your counter.

*You can wire us your repeat orders at  
our expense.*

*We will deduct the cost from invoice.*

# EUCRYL LIMITED

## SOUTHAMPTON





In Green Bottles, Registered.

# Frozoclone

REGD.

The Original and Best  
**SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE**

has many imitators but no equal.

*Its elegance and utility appeal to all.*

Made from the finest Eau de Cologne. Refreshing when rubbed on the forehead, pleasant as a smelling bottle, invaluable in a heated atmosphere and when travelling. A real acquisition to every household. Excellent after shaving. A boon to those in hospital.

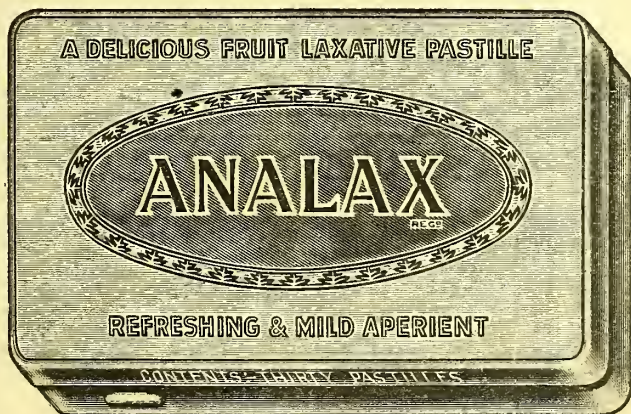
Retails at **3s. 6d.** Minimum (P.A.T.A.) Per doz. **32/-**

**SPECIAL TERMS FOR BONDED SHIPMENT OF 4 gross minimum.**

## SOLID ENGLISH LAVENDER

TERMS AS FOR FROZOCLONE.

Similar size and packing  
as "FROZOCLONE"  
but in **BLUE** glass.



### THE IDEAL FRUITY LAXATIVE

In Pastille form. Delicious, Reliable, Effective.

Retails at **2s. 3d.** minimum. Per dozen **21s.**

**REDUCED PRICES FOR EXPORT.**



### THE NAIL POLISH

with new and distinctive features.  
Softens the cuticle. Brilliant polish.

Retails **1s. 9d.** Per dozen **15s.**

## R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES

68 Salusbury Road, and Montrose Avenue, London, N.W.6



TRADE MARK

B B



# PRICE'S GIFT of LAVENDER SACHETS

**W**E have the pleasure to announce that until further notice, we are enclosing with each 6 and 12 cake box (toilet and bath size) of **Price's Renowned Old English Lavender Soap**



a **handsome perfumed sachet** filled with the finest lavender flowers. This charming gift is certain to appeal to the public and stimulate the demand for **PRICE'S RENOWNED OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP**—the soap in the neat wooden boxes. Your enquiries will be appreciated.

**PRICE'S SOAP CO. LTD.,  
BLACKFRIARS :: E.C.4.**

**Works :  
GREENWICH.**

## JAKSON'S PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER & CAMOMILE OILS are the BEST.

Produced and Prepared by  
**THE LARGEST GROWERS & DISTILLERS  
IN ENGLAND.**

*Distillery :*  
**J. JAKSON & CO. (Mitcham Rd., 1921), LTD.**  
Mitcham Road, WEST CROYDON.

*AGENTS for the U.K. :*  
**F. NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.**  
27 & 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1

Every Chemist should stock

### ARCHIBALD'S OATMEAL CREAM

for chapped and rough skins, in 7½d. and 1/3 tubes; on the P.A.T.A. 5/- and 10/- dozen. The demand for this popular line is increasing rapidly. Well advertised and stocked by all wholesale houses. Write for special terms to

The ARCHIBALD CO., 190 Broadhurst Gdns., London, N.W. 6.

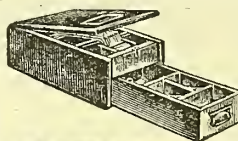
### PERFUMERS—SAVE LABOUR !

*Headquarters for :*

**Vanishing Creams, Shampoo Powders, etc.,** in bulk or packed. Samples and prices on request. Makers of the "O-Pine-O" Toilet and Household Soaps. The special feature of these soaps is that they contain all the natural Glycerine.

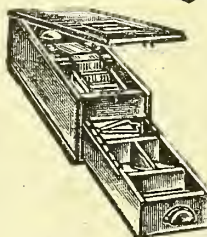
*A trial will convince as to the very high quality of these goods.*

"O-PINE-O" MFG. CO., LTD., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8.



**THE "LITTLE CHAMPION" TILL.**  
Well-seasoned hardwood, Mahogany polished. Alarm Bell. Lid fitted with lock and key. Size over all, 16×8½×6½ ins. each **29/6**

*Till Coils 2½ ins. wide, 5/- dozen extra.*



**THE "EFFICIENCY" TILL.**  
Solid Mahogany, highly polished. Check action to drawer. Lid fitted with lock and key. Alarm Bell. Spring Clip. Size over all, 18×9×7½ ins. Complete, packed in wood box each **77/6**

*Can also be supplied in solid Oak at same price. Till Coils, 3½ ins. wide, 8/- dozen extra.*

List No. C.D. 1009 of other Tills free on request. Any Till supplied on 14 days' approval upon receipt of cash or two wholesale trade references.

**DUDLEY & COMPANY (C.D.)**  
Holloway Rd., London, N.7.  
City Showrooms: 65 Fore Street, E.C.2.



# Big Sellers

# Thanks!

We know our lines are wonderful sellers, but—  
We like to get letters like these from Chemists—

## REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

Like Mr. L. D. Lewis of Harlesden and many others, they write to tell how restless they find their stocks of these two preparations.  
We have numerous other similar letters which will appear in future advertisements.



Messrs. Saltrates Ltd.,  
London. W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Please send enclosed order carriage paid.  
Reudel is very restlesse. I have difficulty in keeping it on the shelf.

This may interest you:- At the same time I received an order for Reudel by post yesterday. I had a customer at my counter calling for a second packet. A few moments after, another customer called for 3/3 Alkia.

In less than a quarter of an hour I had realised 3/1 profit, from your advertising. Very interesting that, isn't it? I am always interested in results from advertising, being a keen believer in printers ink.

Yours very truly,

*Charles Robertson*

Messrs. Saltrates Ltd.,  
London. W.1.

Dear Sirs:-

I was reading through reproduction of Mr. Robertson's (St Andrews) letter on page twelve of to-day's date Chemist & Druggist and I think this afternoon I surpassed his feat. in my shop as above. Four customers following, purchasing Saltrates preparations as follows.

2/- Reudel Bath Saltrates  
3/3 Alkia Saltrates  
3/3 Reudel Bath Saltrates

Later on in the day I was asked for another 2/- size Reudel, but in this case the customer would not take the 3/3 size, so I missed the sale, having just sold the last small package. I am quite prepared to admit that this is a coincidence that does not often occur, and probably was in part due to other brother Pharmacists being "sold out". But your preparations are always good sellers with me.

I thought the foregoing would interest you, and it is absolutely authentic, as my Lady Assistant can witness. If the "Fair" wants adorning, and I may "point a moral", I would say never load up your shelves with goods that tickle there, but to borrow Mr. Robertson's "Matty" phrase fill up with "restless" goods, which are restless to the point of removal for "Cash Till Good".

With compliments,  
Yours faithfully,

*W. L. Cornish*

April 24th.

All in  
five  
minutes  
or so

A  
SALTRATES  
EXHIBITION  
DISPLAY

NOTE—

These statements were sent to us without solicitation of any kind.

## Guaranteed Sale Terms

Free Bonus

Free Cases

Free Carriage

Full particulars of special display terms, embracing Free Bonus, Free Cases and Free Carriage will be sent immediately upon request.

Our Guarantee is that cash will be refunded upon receipt by us of any goods which fail to sell.

**SALTRATES LIMITED.**

**EUSTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, N.W.1.**

## ALKIA SALTRATES

The best specific for Rheumatism  
Gout, Kidney Troubles, Etc.

Price 3/3 P.A.T.A.

## REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

Unequalled for the Bath or Foot-bath.

Price 2/- and 3/3 P.A.T.A.

## KAL-SEL

The Super Saline  
Price 1/11 P.A.T.A.



# Only 1 in 5 escapes

Pyorrhea claims four out of five men and women past 40 and thousands younger. Dental statistics prove this.

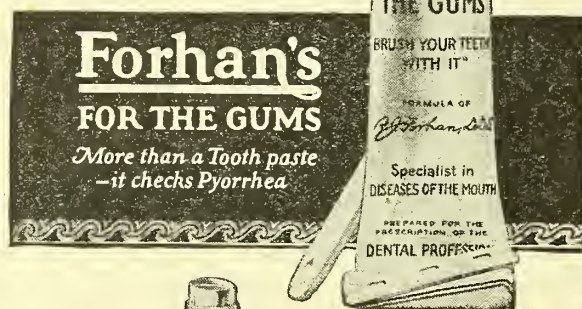
Forhan's For the Gums, used consistently and in time, definitely checks and prevents this dread disease.

There, in a nutshell, is its big selling point; stressed throughout the Forhan's For the Gums national advertising campaign; attractively featured by Forhan's For the Gums showcards.

Increase your turnover by a regular display of these showcards. They offer a profitable tie-up with Forhan's For the Gums advertising.

They point the way to better teeth—and bigger sales for you.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,  
4-12 Old Swan Lane,  
London, E.C.4.



## DEARBORN (1923) LTD. 37 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.1.

### Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer P.A.T.A.	Selling Price
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ...	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ...	31/6	3/6
A face cream.		
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ...	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

### The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	{ 36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM...	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

### COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.  
South Africa: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town, etc.  
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.  
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.  
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.  
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.  
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calla Salta 264, Buenos Aires.  
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.



# Gerard's

## TOILET SOAPS

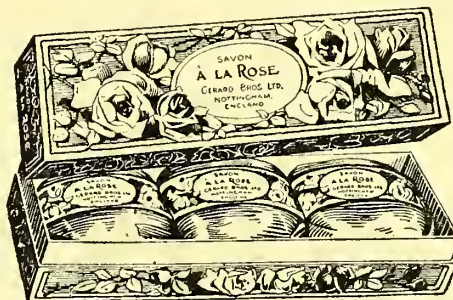


SHAVING STICK  
In nickel case, en-  
closed in carton.  
9/3 per dozen.

Among all the innumerable brands of toilet soaps offered to the chemist, none are so worthy of his serious consideration as Gerard's. They represent the highest possible degree of purity and quality and yet can be sold, with handsome profits, at a truly competitive price.

The two lines here illustrated are strongly recommended.

**GERARD Bros. Ltd.**  
**NOTTINGHAM**



Three wrapped tablets in box. *Perfumes:*  
Santal, Sweet Pea Violet, Rose, Lily,  
Carnation; 40/6 per gross tablets.

### DODGE & OLCOTT CO.,

20 MARK LANE,  
LONDON, E.C. 3.

THE "D & O" BRAND

*is the "Standard of Quality" for*

OILS of BAY, CEDARWOOD, PATCHOULI, PEPPERMINT,  
SASSAFRAS, ETC.

BALSAMS of Copaiba, Peru, Tolu.

TONKA BEANS, Angosturas.

Phone—  
CITY 2468.

Telegrams—  
"EGDARF, FEN, LONDON."

For **GLASS BOTTLES**

Write to

*Fred<sup>k</sup> Youldon*

Formerly proprietor of E. YOULDON. Established 1840.

PORTLAND HOUSE,

73 Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: London Wall 3529.

Wires: "Youldon, Stock, London."





Why not  
obtain  
at once  
List of Remedies  
Offers and  
Free Sales Helps  
from  
Spratt's Patent Ltd.  
24/5, Fenchurch St.  
London, E.C.3.

## One man in four owns a Dog

One man in four is a prospective customer if you stock Spratt's Dog Remedies. Do not let good business pass you by! The dog requires appropriate medicines just as you do, or any of your customers—see that he gets it through you.

# SPRATT'S DOG REMEDIES AND SOAPS

## FREDK. FINK & CO.,

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

**SPECIALITIES.**—Gums Arabic and Tragacanth as Imported or finely powdered.

## UMCKALOABO THE REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Recently the subject of comments in the Press.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 204 & 206, Worple Road,  
Telephone: Wimbledon 785. WIMBLEDON, S.W.20.

## BROMIDE POST CARDS.

We are now prepared to undertake this class of work. Post Cards finished in Matte, Glossy and Sepia. Lots of 1 gross to 10,000 sent away same day as order received. Prices from 8/- per Gross. Developing and Printing work, Lantern Slides and Enlarging by best workers at lowest prices.

Price List and full particulars sent on application.

**FORBEST LIMITED, Photo Works, Broughty Ferry.**

## BOOKS FOR PHARMACISTS.

Send us a postal card and we will send you a 32 page catalogue of professional and business books for pharmacists, and a copy of

**"THE SPATULA"**

an illustrated monthly magazine for druggists, full of American snap and enterprise.

**THE SPATULA, BOSTON 14, MASS., U.S.A.**

## SHERLEY'S DOG MEDICINES INSECT POWDER SHAMPOO, and LACTOL (P.A.T.A.)



These preparations command a ready sale, and are by far the largest advertised of any on the market. They are protected at prices that leave an excellent margin of profit for the retailer, and the terms on which they are supplied preclude any possibility of loss. We have an excellent range of literature and show cards, and do all in our power to assist chemists by referring mail customers to them.

*Write for Price List and Terms.*

## A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.

18 MARSHALSEA ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

Tel. No.: Hop 1897. Telegrams: "Sherleydom, London."

To CHEMISTS and DRUG STORES, IT PAYS to sell  
**FARMER'S "BAITED"**

## PHOSPHOR PASTE

Made from an improved formula. It is the BEST RAT and MOUSE POISON IN THE WORLD.

Jars 4d., 7½d., and 1/3. KINDLY ORDER from SUNDRY HOUSES. ONE USER recommends to another.

Export Agents: **AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.**

34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.  
Manufacturers: **F. FARMER & CO., HOMERTON, LONDON.**

## SHOWCASES

UPRIGHT CENTRE CASES, WALL CASES,  
GLASS COUNTERS, MIRRORS  
WINDOW FITTINGS, GLASS SHELVES,  
SHOW STANDS, DRAWERS, DESKS

CHECK TILLS, &c. Immense Stock.

**NEW and SECOND-HAND.**

Ready for Immediate Delivery. For Sale or Hire.

## FREDERICK MAUND

169 Old St., LONDON, E.C.1.

## THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Founded 1882

292 OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER.

Principal: H. BRINDLE, B.Sc.Hons.(Lond.), A.I.C., Ph.C., F.C.S.

Prospectus sent post free on application.



If increasing your business every day is of paramount importance to you, and we reckon it is, then investigate our P.P.T. plan at once—lose no time—get sample and "Every Day More Business" circular. NO ADVERTISING THAT A CHEMIST CAN DO BRINGS IN SO GOOD OR BETTER RETURNS at so trifling an outlay.

**THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4**





## ELFRIDA...The Money Maker



P.A.T.A. 3/6

*The Elfrida Series is  
a real pharmacist's  
line.*

We never tire of telling the chemist about the many merits of the Elfrida Series; an ever-increasing number of our friends are each day proving the truth of what we say, but there are still a few who have not yet realised that the Elfrida Series is very different from the usual run of toilet preparations which they are asked to sell.

Elfrida is a series which fairly bristles with good points—good points such as Quality, invariably high both with the product and pack. Prices—all on the P.A.T.A., within reach of all your customers. Show matter, generous in quantity, the best ever in quality appeal. The window display is an excellent example of what can be done in the way of customer-attraction. Then—the turnover, rapid all the year round, and your Profit—the best ever. Ask a man who sells Elfrida. He alone knows the delights of watching the stocks melting away and the profits mounting up. It's a wonderful feeling; why not try it?

## ..... and then there is the popular GINGER WINE

another splendid money maker. Quite a large number of our friends are now selling their second gross of Moorland Scotch Ginger Wine Essence, and others have even started on their third gross this season. Here is ample proof that Moorland Scotch Ginger Wine Essence is a real "mover," and it's a chemist's line—exclusively. 72/- per gross. Under 6/6 per dozen. Retail price, 10½d. 3 for 2/6.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, nr. Leeds



Season—1923



# COD LIVER OIL

GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.

Manufacturers:

**BRÖDR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.

Stocks always held in London.

1 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

**SOLE AGENTS FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.**

FOR U.K.:

21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3.

Tel. Add.: "FREUDENRUF."

Codes used: A B C, 4th and 5th Edit.; and Private.

Tel.: 12513 CENTRAL.

IN BARRELS, WINCHESTERS  
AND BOTTLES.SAMPLES and QUOTATIONS from  
**HERTZ & CO.,**  
9 MURCHIE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

40 Years' Highest Reputation

# Sensen's

FINEST  
NORWEGIAN  
COD LIVER OIL

# PURE ORANGE WINE

## A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

(Wholesale only)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.



## BAISS BROTHERS & Co. Ltd.

Established 1833

GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1

Wholesale & Export Druggists  
and Manufacturing Chemists.

Telephone: Hop. 4362 (3 lines).

Telegram: "Ibaccac, London."

Anticipate your winter demands and ask  
us to quote you for

### COD LIVER OIL EMULSION

AND

### EXTRACT OF MALT and COD LIVER OIL.

Two of our leading lines, very attractively  
got up and unsurpassable in quality.DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE  
HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.

## NEW ZEALAND

# "Imperial Bee" Honey

### CASES.

	Per doz.
48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars	- 7/9
48/1's " "	- 12/9
48/1's Monopots	- 6/3
48/1's " "	- 11/-
30/1's Glass Tumblers	- 12/-
18/1's " Toby Jugs	- 17/9
18/1's " Jam Jars	- 16/6
18/1's " Bee Hives	- 18/-
24/2's Tins	- 22/-

CARRIAGE PAID.

### ANALYST'S REPORT.

"The Lancet" recently analysed "Imperial Bee" Honey and reported under date November 10, 1923:—

"When analysed this honey was found to have the following composition:

Dextrose	39.4%
Laevulose	35.8%
Water	16.5%
Cane Sugar	1.6%
Ash	0.16%
Acidity (formic acid)	0.01%
Wax, protein and undetermined matter	6.53%

Microscopical examination showed the presence of clover and heather pollen grains.

THIS honey is of a mild and pleasant flavour, which cannot be said of all Australasian honeys. It is a pure honey containing no admixture of invert sugar or dextrin-glucose and no preservatives. The makers state that at no time during extraction or packing is it touched by hand. It should prove a useful addition to the limited supply of home-produced honey.

Sole European Agents:

## A. J. MILLS & CO. Ltd.

(PRODUCE AND CANNED GOODS DEPT.)

14 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1



# Natural Mineral Waters.

- ¶ We are Agents for all the leading Natural Mineral Waters, importing them regularly throughout the Season from all parts of the World, when it is possible.
- ¶ Should you be asked for a Water with which you are not conversant, please apply to us, as we may have it in stock; or we could procure at short notice, if obtainable.
- ¶ Chemists should write for our special list of net prices. Most of the well-known Waters are on the P.A.T.A. protected list, and show the retailer good profits. Goods delivered direct to Clients' own Customers if desired.

## VICHY-CÉLESTINS

Æsculap  
Aix-les-Bains  
Apenta  
Apollinaris  
Bilin  
Bourboule, La  
Carlsbad  
Carlsbad Sprudel-Salt  
Chatel Guyon  
Cheltenham Spa  
Condal  
Contrexéville  
Coulsworthy  
Ems Water  
Ems Salt and Pastilles  
Evian-Cachat  
Fachingen  
Giesshubler (Mattoni)  
Hunyadi János  
Insaluz  
Kronenquelle  
Leamington Spa  
Levico  
Malvern (Alpha)



Mont Dore  
Montmirail  
Montreux  
Perrier  
Plombières  
Pluto  
Poland  
Purgos  
Royat  
Rubinat  
St. Galmier  
Selters  
Sulis  
Vals  
Vichy-Célestins  
Vichy Hopital  
Vichy Grande Grille  
Vichy Pastilles  
Vichy Salts  
Villacabras  
Vittel  
Wildungen  
Woodhall Spa  
Wychia

## INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.

BANGOR WHARF, 45 BELVEDERE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

Telephone: HOP 4343 (2 lines).

Telegrams: "INGRAM ROYLE, WATLOO, LONDON."

LIVERPOOL: 19, South John Street

BRISTOL: Bath Bridge

Telephone: Bank 4528    Telegrams: "CELESTINS, LIVERPOOL."

Telephone: 1113.    Telegrams: "SPRUDEL, BRISTOL."

# Profits on Glaxo

CHEMISTS' profits are usually calculated on turnover, but they look better when reckoned on cost. Thus 20 per cent. on turnover is equivalent to 25 per cent. on cost, and that is the minimum profit shown on the sale of Glaxo purchased in original cartons. Deducting the special

## Glaxo Display Allowances

of 2½, 5 and 10 per cent. respectively, we arrive at the following results:—

Less 20% and 2½% equal 28·2% on cost.

„ 20% „ 5% „ 31·6% „

„ 20% „ 10% „ 38·9% „

In other words, by buying Glaxo on the best terms and giving a window display, there is shown a profit on cost of virtually

# 39%

Stated in terms of money, this means that £12 invested in Glaxo can be made to show a profit of £4 13s. 4d., and this amount is cleared every time the stock is turned over. Chemists can turn over their stock of Glaxo more frequently by selling it not only for babies but for nursing and expectant mothers, growing children, invalids, and others who need easily digested milk food.

*For assistance in thus stimulating sales and increasing turnover, apply to the*

GLAXO SALES DEPARTMENT  
56 Csnaburgh Street, London, N.W.1

## NEW STOCK FOR OLD



THE GREAT NERVE FOOD AND FLESH BUILDER

EVERY chemist holding stocks of IRVONA of the obsolete 3/- and 15/- sizes should return them to us, when they will be immediately exchanged for the NEW SIZES at equivalent value.

### NOTE REVISED PRICES

1/3 size IRVONA.	Trade Price	12/- per doz.
5/- „ „ „ „		48/- „
12/- „ „ „ „		115/- „

Another line rapidly growing in popularity:—

“IRVOLAX” (the safe aperient).

1/3 size .. .. 12/- per doz.

3/- „ (four times the quantity) 27/- „

Obtainable through the usual wholesale houses, or direct if cash sent with order.

## P. J. WILLIAMS

27 Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.2

## SUTTON'S

### CALVES FEET JELLY

When the doctor orders Calves Feet Jelly he has in mind a product fresh from the makers. This standard of absolute freshness is possible only where the preparation of Calves Feet Jelly is regular and constant.



In order to meet normal demand, it has always been Sutton's practice to prepare fresh supplies every week. Hence the reputation of Sutton's Calves Feet Jelly (made from genuine feet), as an article of highest purity, full food value, great palatability and absolute freshness.

### PLAIN AND IN USUAL FLAVOURS

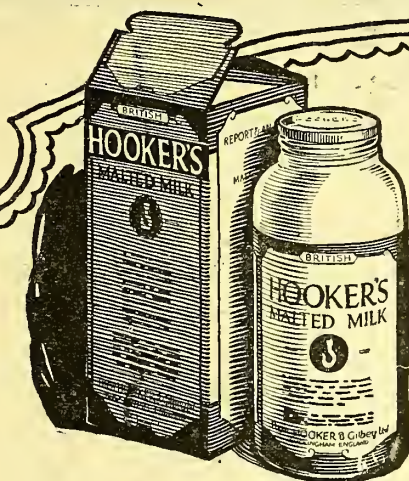
When you see a Sutton product its finer quality is obvious.

Please send for terms—

G. F. SUTTON, Sons & Co.  
Brandon Road, York Road,  
King's Cross, London, N.7.

*A good name is more than riches*





The Results of all  
Advertising ultimately depend  
on the Intrinsic  
Merit of the Article Advertised

It is a very fine thing when you can confidently recommend a proprietary article because you know it to be genuinely good.

HOOKER'S is everything that the latest scientific knowledge and research can make it. Indeed, we would go further and assert that in the light of present-day knowledge it is a sheer impossibility to produce a more nourishing, more delicious, more easily digested or more uniformly reliable article.

That is a big claim to make, but it is one that will be cordially endorsed by every regular user of

# HOOKER'S

## *Malted Milk*

*Our advertising is already pulling excellent results, in which it is well worth your while to have a full share, so write for prices and trade terms to*

Thew, HOOKER & Gilbey, Ltd., Buckingham

TRADE



MARK.

## THE ICE BREAKER

**M**ONOPOLIES have an unpleasant habit of *freezing* trade. Prices remain ice-bound, and concessions to clients are seldom introduced.

JOHN W. ROYLE has, with the help of his numerous chemist friends, smashed into the mineral water monopoly. Owing to his activities, prices have been considerably reduced, and such innovations as the allowance, when prices fall, of the difference on a chemist's stock, are new and welcome to the trade. Send for a Price List showing the wholesale and retail prices of all Natural Mineral Waters.

**JOHN W. ROYLE LTD.**  
**67 CHARLOTTE STREET**  
**LONDON :: :: W.1**

## FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

**Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine**  
 (Robinson's Bull Head Brand.)

**Lifos Tonic Blood Wines Vin Ferri-Citratis B.P.**

## English Port Style

Sherry, Ginger, Orange, Cowslip, Raisin,  
 Blackcurrant, Blackberry, Elderberry,  
 Tent, Muscadine, Grape, Rhubarb, etc.

**17/- Per Dozen (Bottles Included).**

"Oval" Quarts English Port Style  
**24/6 Per Dozen (Bottles Included).**

*Samples Free to the Trade.*

**B. ROBINSON & CO., LTD.**

**PENDLETON - MANCHESTER.**

**WRITE TO-DAY AND COMPARE OUR TERMS.**

*Cellophane*  
**What Is It?**

Just try to imagine a pane of glass with the **flexibility** of Tissue Paper and you have Cellophane—the only **transparent** wrapping material, **absolutely** air, grease and odour proof, tasteless and **perfectly** innocuous.

An **ideal wrapping** for Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Articles of Toilet, etc., etc.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

**CELLO-DRESSINGS.** The only sterilisable dressing unaffected by time, heat and moisture.

**Agents Wanted where not represented.**

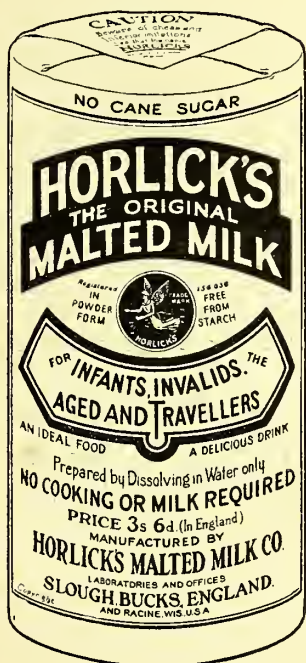
*Prices, Samples and Particulars from*

**The CELLOPHANE COMPANY**

**7, 8 & 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1.**



## Why it pays to push an Original —



**THE RIGHT  
PACKAGE**

An original product is always preferred by the people who matter—they trust a name which is a household word and instinctively resent the mention of an imitation or substitute.

\* \* \*

*There's nothing "just as good" as Horlick's—the original Malted Milk.*

\* \* \*

Customers value and appreciate sound advice—that expert knowledge which is the result of long experience.

\* \* \*

*In recommending Horlick's your advice is as good as the product.*

\* \* \*

Gratified as the result of your recommendations, satisfied customers are your best assets—they gain confidence in you and come back.

\* \* \*

*Horlick's always satisfies.*

\* \* \*

The sale of Horlick's—the Original—is and always has been directed through Chemists, whilst substitutes and imitations are often exploited through other trades.

\* \* \*

Attractive advertising material for Window Display and Counter Distribution free and carriage paid on application to the Company.

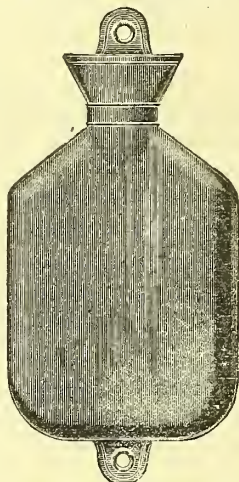


Made in England by

**Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Slough, Bucks.**

# INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES

HOT WATER BOTTLES



Red, Seamless, Moulded.

BEST QUALITY

*Special Offer*  
for  
*Christmas Trade*

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE  
LIST OF SURGICAL RUBBER  
GOODS, ETC.

HOT WATER BOTTLES



Best Drab.  
Guaranteed 2 years.  
Fitted with Patent Stopper.

**CORNBROOK RUBBER CO., LTD.** 83 FARRINGDON STREET LONDON E.C.4

Works: MERTON.

Telephone: Central 3820.

Telegraphic Address: Fercurrub, Cent., London.

## Horn's

### TRUSSES AND 'TRUFIT' ARCH LIFTS

Send for Catalogue and  
particulars of lines in  
stock to the AGENTS  
FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

**H. E. CURTIS & SON, LTD.**

Makers and Patentees of the  
"Curtis" Abdominal Support.

**8 OLD CAVENDISH STREET  
LONDON W.1**

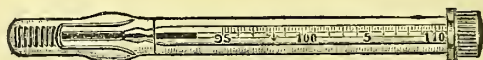
Phone: "Mayfair 1608."  
Telegrams: Curtis Mayfair 1608.

## A. C. COSSOR & SON

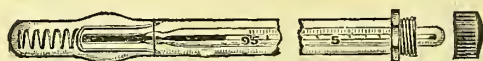
Established 1859.

High Class

### Clinical Thermometers



PATENT



**THE ACCOSON ASEPTIC CLINICAL.**

The Thermometer is sterilised each time it is placed  
in the case, and the markings on the tube are not  
defaced. Any 4" clinical will fit the case.

Prices on application or can be obtained from all  
Wholesale Houses. ORIGINAL PATENTEES  
OF EASY SET CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.  
Contractors to all Government Departments.

**Accoson Works, Vale Road, London, N.4.**

Telephone: Tottenham 1880.



## NORVIC<sup>Regd.</sup> CRÊPE BANDAGES

Light, washable, rubberless, hygienic and self adjusting, are recommended everywhere for VARICOSE VEINS

Also made in Flesh Colour, practically invisible under the stocking.



### NORVIC CRÊPE BINDERS

made in all widths up to 11 inches. Stretch to double their length. For all cases where adaptability, durability & support are essential.

INVALUABLE IN MATERNITY

Sole Manufacturers : GROUT & CO., LTD., Great Yarmouth.

London Agent : T. S. EASTAWAY, 35 Wood Street, E.C.2.



A SATISFIED CUSTOMER IS THE CHEMIST'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT

# The Marvel Whirling Spray Syringe



Gold Medal Awarded, Paris, 1902,  
by the Société d'Hygiène of France

as the latest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the vagina with a volume of whirling spray, which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.

Fully Protected by Patents.



IT IS A MARVEL



You can safely recommend it.

Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. The MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly.

Trade price, 125/- per doz.

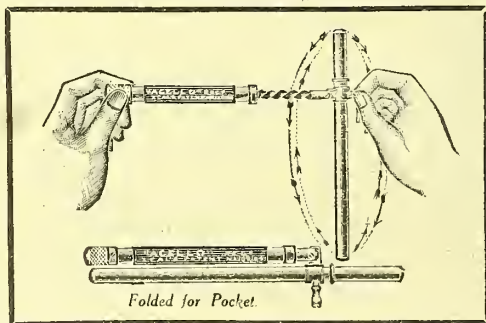
Retail price, 15/- each.

**FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd.**  
86 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1.

NO MORE DIFFICULTY IN SHAKING  
DOWN A CLINICAL THERMOMETER!

ZEAL'S NEW "ACELLO" (REGD.)  
RESETTING CASE

PATENT NO. 169104/20



RESETS ANY CLINICAL THERMOMETER  
IN AN INSTANT.

Write for full particulars to

**G. H. ZEAL, LTD.** Manufacturers of all  
kinds of Thermometers,

REGD. 77 St. John St., London, E.C.1  
TRADE MARK EST. 1888. Telegrams "Zealcom, London."

AIR & WATER BEDS.

**GEORGE MACLELLAN & CO. LTD.**  
MAKERS OF EVERYTHING  
WATERPROOF & RUBBER  
GLASGOW RUBBER  
WORKS  
MARYHILL, GLASGOW.  
ESTD 1870

H.W. BOTTLES.  
CHEMIST  
MATS.  
TUBING.  
SOAP MATS.  
HOSPITAL SHEETING & BED SHEETS.  
& SHAVING CUPS.  
AIR CUSHIONS & BED PANS.  
NURSING APRONS.  
G.P. TISSUE.

**COOPER & CO.**  
CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES.

The great expansion of our business  
has necessitated our moving to larger  
and more convenient premises, after  
76 years at 7 Pall Mall East.

26 Charlotte St., London, W.1.

TELEphone: Museum 2150 (Three lines).  
grams: "Superabound, Wesdo, London."



Best Value & British !

# Push Taylor's Porous Plasters

Minimum Profit—100% on cost.

It Pays

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD., SALFORD  
and 21 ELY PLACE, LONDON, E.C.1.

When better Plasters are made—Taylor's will make them.

**"DEPENDABLE  
TOBACCO  
WHOLESALEERS."**

MIXED PARCELS A SPECIALITY.  
Established Fifty Years.  
Price Lists mailed on request.  
A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE  
FOR CHEMISTS.

SINGLETON & COLE, LTD., CANNON ST., BIRMINGHAM.

**LONDON'S LEADING TOBACCO FACTORS.**

New Wholesale and Retail Price List Now Ready.

PROMPT DISPATCH.

**SADLER & MOORE**

Spital Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.1.

Established over 25 years.

**Ask for "PAZO" (COMPRESSED)  
PILL BOXES**

The most convenient and secure Pill Box obtainable.

**NO LOOSE BOTTOMS.**

*Samples and Prices on application.*

Obtainable from :—

Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd., 9-11 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1

Messrs. W. SUTTON & SONS, 76 Chiswell Street, E.C.1

Messrs. H. FLEMING & CO., High Street, Dundee

or

**THE "PAZO" CO., Oldbury.**

Makers of MACHINE-MADE PAPER BOXES, SPOOLS, &c.

# Surgical Rubber Goods

VENUS, OWL, GODIVA  
& BALLOON BRANDS.

NOTICE.—Several instances of the sale of VENUS BRAND goods other than their make having been brought to the notice of Joseph Harris & Co. their Solicitors are instructed to take proceedings against anyone (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name or design of VENUS or any imitation thereof in connection with Seamless Moulded Goods.

SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER  
BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.

**JOSEPH HARRIS & CO., Rubber Works, Broadheath, Altrincham.**

## WEATHER LIKE THIS will bring HOT WATER BOTTLE

Customers to you.

¶ You are thinking of buying (or perhaps re-buying).

¶ Here are our prices:

**GREY**—British make. Guaranteed 2 years.

6×8	33/-	} 5% for 3-doz. lots.
6×10	36/-	
8×10	42/-	
8×12	48/-	
10×12	54/-	

**RED**—Ingram's Patent Neck and Washer. Guaranteed 2 years.

8×10	52/-	} 5% for 3-doz. lots.
8×12	57/-	
10×12	65/-	

## THOS. SWALES

20/24 Butts Court & 89 Albion St., LEEDS



**KNOWN ALL OVER THE  
WORLD AS THE  
STANDARD LIQUID  
PLASTER.**

### TRADE PRICES.

Retail Price	Trade Price.
10½d Pocket Size... ..	8/5 doz.
2/- Medium Size ... ..	19/2 "
3/- Physician's Size ... ..	28/9½ "

£3 and up Carriage Paid.

*Order through your wholesaler or direct*

Sole Agent for British Isles and Colonies—

**J. E. GARRATT,**

96 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

# STUBBS

Highest Grade  
Compressed

## CLOTH BALL

white and all colours  
Samples & Prices (P.A.T.A.)

from 6 Crystal Palace Park Rd.  
Sudham London, England

Assist British industry by recommending the  
'WATTS' Sheffield-made Safety Razor Blade,  
the blade of super-keenness.



**3/6**

per doz.  
allowing  
50% Profit  
on cost for  
the dealer.

Sole Manufacturers: **JOHN WATTS,**  
Dept. 3, LAMBERT WORKS, SHEFFIELD.  
London: 24, REDCROSS ST., E.C.1.  
Established over 150 years.

A counter display will help.

A user writes: "Can't understand  
people buying foreign blades when  
such as yours are obtainable."

**12 Perfect Blades  
in Every Dozen.**

For Gillette-Type and  
Autostrop-type holders

The "Crusader"  
Pure Red Rubber Sponge.

Companion to the "Crusader" Rubber Hot Water  
Bottle. Retailed in 4 sizes:—4½"×3"×1½" at 11d.,  
5"×3½"×2" at 1/8, 5½"×3½"×2½" at 2/4, 7"×4"×2½"  
at 3/6. Entirely British.

The Crusader Rubber Co. Ltd., London, E.C.



Do not  
confuse with  
cheap importations.  
Send a card for sample, details and  
the attractive terms.



## SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised  
and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.  
Trial Size ed., per post 10d. 1/4 size, per post  
1/7; 2/6 size, per post 2/10; 3/9 size, per post 4/8  
8d. size, 6/- doz.; 1/4 size, 12/- doz.; 2/6 size,  
24/- doz.; 3/9 size, 36/- doz.

THE SHADEINE CO., 58 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.

## BOTTLES.

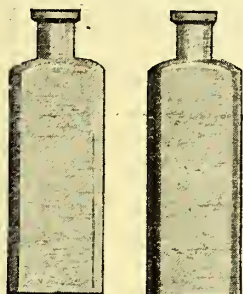
I solicit your enquiries for MEDICAL FLATS in all sizes, plain and graduated,  
MEXICANS, POISONS, KALIS, LIMES, VIALS, CANNONS, OVALS,  
BRILLIANTINES, in all shapes. SCREW JARS, TABLET BOTTLES,  
etc. etc. All bottles used in perfumery and chemist trades. Special shapes made:

Wholesale quantities only.

**VAN DER HOEKS, 321/23 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1.**



(Regd. Trade Mark No. 26856.)



B.C. Square. R.C. Square.



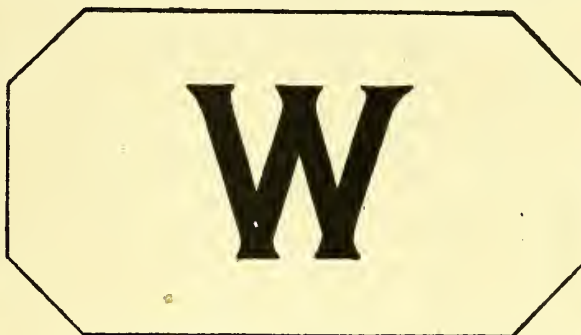
American Flat.



Oval Fronted Flat




Octagon.



## Dispensing Bottles

The therapeutic value of *suggestion* is recognised by medical science.

Your Dispensing Bottles should suggest to the patient the quality and virtue of your drugs.

Use, therefore,  Dispensing Bottles which for generations have been regarded as the best.

Accurate in capacity, free from Arsenic and Lead, and handsome in appearance.

In ten different styles and in full ranges of sizes and graduations. Lettered with Chemist's name and address if so required.

Obtainable through all the leading dealers.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS CO., LTD.  
BARNSELY, ENGLAND.

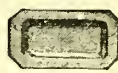
Established 1828.



Oval. Oval, 1 Flat Side.



R.C. Flat.



B.C. Flat.



Oval, 2 Flat Side.

# CAPSOL DYES

*for all  
Household Dyeing*



**CAPSOL DYES for all materials**

**"CAPSOL WONDER" No Boiling**  
Leaves lace insertion white

**"CAPSOL DIPPIT" No Boiling**  
The ONLY cold water dye from start to finish

**CAPSOL DYES in every shade**  
Time 10 seconds. No Boiling

Showcards &c. supplied.

Address all enquiries to Works.

**CAPSOL DYES, LTD.**

Sep Avenue, Blackpool.

**MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS!**

Your Opportunity to

## QUALIFY IN OPTICS

**PRACTICAL WORK.** Students taking the Course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the **SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS** of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.), or the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.).

Write for full particulars—

**C. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., etc.**  
50 High Street BARNET  
(N.Z. Representative: C. AITCHISON, PALMERSTON Nth.)

## BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY

Principal: David J. WILLIAMS, B.Sc. Hons. Lond., Ph.C., F.C.S.

SUCCESSES 1922—1923.

**100 PASSES**

INCLUDING SIX MAJORS AND £30 SCHOLARSHIP.  
FULL COURSE commenced Oct. 10th.  
REVISION COURSE commenced October.  
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—This year's Scholarship success value £30.

All or single subjects, Major, Qualifying and Apothecary Hall.  
Nearly £200 won in Scholarships.

Apply—The SECRETARY, 5 & 6 Cleveland Place, E., BATH.

## Vinum Xericum

BUTTS.	HOGSHEADS.	QR. CASKS.
108 galls.	54 galls.	27 galls.

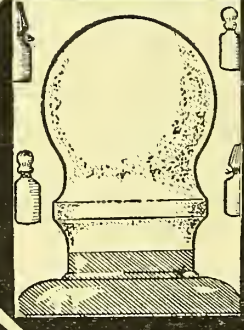
Grade A. STRENGTH 16°5'—17° Abs. Alc.

Grade B. „ 18°—19° Abs. Alc.

## James V. Oldham

19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.3.

Telephone: Avenue 3013.



Do not fail to investigate the  
NEW and IMPROVED

## VISKAP

**SELF - FIXING  
BOTTLE CAPS**

Details from  
**THE VISCOSE  
DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd.**  
BROMLEY, KENT.

PROMPT DELIVERY.



# PACKED GOODS

*Put up in Best Style and at Competitive Prices.*

## Carlsbad Salt

In 8-oz. W.G. bottles  
and cartons .. 15/- doz.



## Cod Liver Oil

(Finest Norwegian)

8-oz. 8/- doz. ... 16-oz. 13/- doz.



## Paraffin Liquid, B.P.

Absolutely Odourless & Tasteless.

4-oz.	...	...	7/- doz.
8-oz.	...	...	10/3 "
12-oz.	...	...	15/- "
16-oz.	...	...	17/6 "

## Chemical Food

Prices in Coloured Cartons. Free.

4-oz. fluid	...	7/6 doz.
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## Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

"4 Medals" Brand, 33%

4-oz.	...	...	7/- doz.
6-oz.	...	...	8/6 "
8-oz.	...	...	10/6 "
12-oz.	...	...	14/- "
16-oz.	...	...	16/- "

# Clinical Thermometers

"EKLIPS" BRAND.

BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

CENTIGRADE OR FAHRENHEIT.

(Ordinary Pattern.)

Hospital pattern	...	...	12/- per doz.
" " lens front	...	...	14/- "
60-seconds, plain	...	...	15/- "
" " lens front	...	...	16/6 "
30-seconds, plain	...	...	17/- "
" " lens front	...	...	19/- "

(Quick Set.)

Hospital pattern	...	...	20/- per doz.
" " lens front	...	...	22/- "
60-seconds, plain	...	...	23/- "
" " lens front	...	...	25/- "
30-seconds, plain	...	...	24/- "
" " lens front	...	...	27/- "

*Each one in metal case, and packed in a specially designed card box with descriptive label on lid.*

**Discount according to quantity.**

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*Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,*

**122 Great Suffolk Street      London, S.E.1**

**MUSTEROLE**  
WILL NOT BLISTER

For **rheumatism**  
**sore throats**  
**neuralgia colds**  
**headaches etc.**

BETTER THAN A  
MUSTARD PLASTER

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MUSTEROLE  
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Is this *Still* in Your Window?

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The Musterole showcard pays you handsomely in better profits and turnover for every moment it is displayed.

Any glance may mean a future sale, so we suggest you let this showcard be a permanent attraction in your window—from to-day onwards.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

# MUSTEROLE



TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

# INSULIN

## *Important Reduction in Price*

INCREASED DEMAND, resulting in more economic production, enables us to supply Insulin on and after Jan. 1st, 1924, at the following reduced price :—

Pharmacists having enquiries from the Medical Profession should note that ample supplies of 'WELLCOME' Brand INSULIN are available.

'WELLCOME' Brand INSULIN  
100 units in 5 c.c. 12/6  
(Ten doses) per phial

(Trade Discount increased to 20 per cent.)



TRADE MARK

# 'AGLA' BRAND

## ALL-GLASS SYRINGES

The precision with which the piston and barrel are ground, the accuracy of graduation, and the ease with which all parts of the Syringe can be quickly and efficiently sterilised, combine to make the 'AGLA' All-Glass Syringe the most desirable injection apparatus.

These Syringes, used extensively for the administration of Insulin, as well as for ordinary hypodermic injections, should now be introduced to your medical customers.

An extensive range of all capacities, including 15 min., 20 min., 40 min., 60 min., 1 c.c., 2 c.c., 3 c.c., 5 c.c., 10 c.c. and 25 c.c. For detailed list and prices, see Price List



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

The *Lancet*  
describes it as  
"Mr. Bengers'  
admirable pre-  
paration."

**FOOD  
FOR  
INFANTS**



The *British Medi-  
cal Journal* says:  
"Benger's Food  
has by its excel-  
lence established a  
reputation of its  
own."

**INVALIDS  
AND  
THE AGED.**

**BENGER'S FOOD LTD., Otter Works, MANCHESTER, Eng.**

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SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS ON APPLICATION.

QUALITY MAKERS of

**Malt Ext.** and

All packings.

**Malt & Oil**

**C. Tolkien & Co.** Factory & Maltings — Apollo Works, Blackburn.  
Offices & Warehouse—Commercial Mills,

Established 1886.

BELFAST—31 Antrim Road.

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In Collapsible Tubes.

No. 7 (P.A.T.A. 7d.) ... 4/9 doz.  
No. 9 (P.A.T.A. 1/-) ... 6/9 doz.  
No. 10 (P.A.T.A. 1/4) ... 9/3 doz.

In Oval Pots with Aluminium Lid  
and Two-coloured Label.

Retail 1/- ... 7/- doz.

Prepared from a specially high-grade Lanoline. A delightfully smooth Cream, delicately perfumed, which can be recommended with every confidence of securing repeat orders.

*Gives satisfaction to the Customer by reason of its quality  
and to the Chemist by reason of the profit obtained.*

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. - - - 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4





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### Contents

No. 25

Series 2291

Vol. 99

	PAGE		PAGE
American Notes .....	851	Irish News .....	849
Births .....	861	Legal Reports .....	852
Business Changes .....	862	Marriages .....	861
Chemists' Windows .....	857	New Companies and	
Coming Events .....	860	Company News .....	854
Correspondence:—		Observations and Reflec-	
Letters .....	880	tions .....	863
Subscribers' Sym-		Opticians' Conference ..	860
posium .....	881	Personalities .....	861
Legal Queries .....	881	Pharmaceutical Botany ..	859
Miscellaneous Inquiries ..	882	Pharmaceutical Society	
Deaths .....	861	of Great Britain .....	868
Editorial Articles:—		Pharmaceutical Society	
Drug Growing and		of Ireland:—	
Control in U.S.A. ....	864	Council-meeting .....	869
Insurance Dispensing		Pharmaceutical Veterans ..	855
Terms—X .....	866	Poisonings .....	848
Mercury Market .....	867	Polish Drug House .....	873
English News .....	847	Recent Patents .....	860
Festivities .....	857	Retrospect .....	882
French News .....	850	Scottish News .....	850
History of Quinine .....	874	Trade-marks .....	858
Indian Artemisia .....	873	Trade Notes .....	862
Information Department ..	862	Trade Report .....	875
Insurance Act Dispens-		Winter Session .....	871
ing .....	872	Wills .....	856

### Appreciations

I have no hesitation in voting the *C. & D.* the best investment any live business man can make in keeping him in touch with matters affecting the chemist and allied professions.—*J. S. S.* (7/12).

I received my first copy of the *C. & D.* safely; it is without doubt the best business paper. When I was studying for my Minor I always said I should have the *C. & D.* when I qualified. . . .—*J. R. W.* (6/11).

Please accept my thanks for the useful Christmas present just received—the *C. & D. Diary*, 1924. I think it will take a great deal of "research" to estimate the real value to the pharmacist. Upon "practical analysis," the "volume" will be found to be "B.P., and better." That such a large amount of knowledge should be compressed into such a useful "container," besides being made to "disintegrate" quickly, proves that the "ingredients" have been carefully "dispensed" under "qualified" supervision. The *C. & D. Diary* can be "recommended" with confidence for the "cure of" hesitation or doubt, which may occur on any of the 366 days of 1924.—*Gledward* (18/12).

## English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which was hurriedly passed by the last Parliament, comes into force on January 1, 1924. The principal alterations in the law are as follows:—

**Fatal Accidents.**—Under the existing Acts the maximum compensation payable to dependants is £300. Under the new Act for an accident, resulting in the death of a workman the employer may be liable for as much as £600, in addition to any weekly compensation paid to the workman in respect of any period of incapacity between the accident and his death.

**Non-Fatal Accidents.**—The basis of compensation is still dependent upon the average weekly earnings of the injured workman, and ranges from one-half to three-quarters of the average weekly earnings according to the amount thereof. The maximum compensation is £1 10s. per week. The existing law provides no compensation for the first week unless the incapacity is of two weeks' duration or more. The new Act provides for the payment of compensation from the fourth day of incapacity in all cases except that, where the incapacity lasts for four weeks or more, compensation is also payable for the first three days. Liability is extended to accidents resulting in death or serious and permanent disablement, even although attributable to a breach of regulations or to an act done by the workman without instructions from his employer. Under the existing Acts compensation is not payable to persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour (such as clerks, commercial travellers, etc.) whose remuneration exceeds £250 per annum. Under the new Act all such persons are included provided their remuneration does not exceed £350 per annum.

Lloyd's and the various insurance companies are covering the new risks without alteration in the premiums until renewal dates of existing policies.

### Claim in Respect of Mustard Gas

The hearing of the claim by Dr. Herbert Levinstein and Professor A. G. Green in respect of a process for the manufacture of mustard gas (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 812) was continued by the War Inventions Commission on December 17. Dr. Levinstein, recalled, was cross-examined for the Crown as to methods of manufacture of the gas. The process he employed, he said, was certainly new. Mr. Gray described an experiment in detail, and asked what it would produce. Witness: You would produce a casualty. (Laughter.) Counsel: Was there one occasion when only one man out of a staff of 100 turned up to work?—There never were 100 on the staff or anything like it. I think there were about three, and perhaps only one out of the three turned up. Were there deaths?—There was one death, which I think was caused by mustard gas. It was the case of a man who was subject to bronchitis, and had a dose of mustard gas which proved fatal. Professor A. G. Green described the experiments that he carried out in order to find a satisfactory method of production. In his opinion the Pope process was not practicable. When he spoke to Professor Pope about the results he had obtained the professor was sceptical, and his collaborator (Professor Gibson) came to Blackley to investigate the results. He denied that Professor Gibson was sent down to teach the claimants. The hearing was again adjourned.

### Committee on Picture-cleaning

The Royal Academy of Arts has formed a committee of artists and men of science for the investigation of the qualities of artists' materials and of the various methods of cleaning old pictures. The committee, which is headed by Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., includes the following names:—Professor A. P. Laurie, D.Sc., Sir H. Jackson, F.R.S., Sir A. Schuster, F.R.S., Dr. A. Scott, F.R.S., Mr. C. F. Cross, F.R.S., Dr. W. W. Taylor, Dr. R. S. Morrell, and Mr. N. Heaton. Pending investigation, the

C C



committee suggest the following general principles as fundamental:—

(1) The cleaning of old pictures is a work requiring not only fine manual skill, but nice judgment derived from knowledge of the methods of the artist, of the constituents of the priming, pigments, mediums and varnishes that he employed, and of the chemical action of solvents thereon. . .

(2) The decision to clean or repair an irreplaceable work of art ought not to rest on the judgment of a single mind, but should be a matter for open consultation with artists and scientists who have specially studied the subject. No countenance should be given to secret methods. . .

### Public Institution News

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Blean Guardians.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., drugs; B. Pratt & Co., dressings.

Cranbrook Guardians.—Surgical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, appliances.

Grantham Guardians.—Mr. J. Newcome, chemist and druggist, drugs, etc.

Portsmouth Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., drugs.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. F. Oram, Ph.C., dressings.

At a meeting of the Holborn (London) Board of Guardians, on December 12, the Dispensaries and Vaccination Committee recommended that the duties of Mr. Hewitt, dispenser for the Holborn and Clerkenwell divisions, who is shortly retiring (*C. & D.*, November 17, p. 684), be combined with those of Mr. S. M. Evans, chemist and druggist, dispenser for the St. Luke's division and City Road institution, the salary to be £300, rising by annual increments of £10 to £350 per annum. An amendment that the salary of the office should reach £400 was defeated, but a further amendment that the annual increments should be £25 instead of £10 was agreed to.

### Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

A verdict of "Death by Misadventure" was given at an inquest held in Westminster, on December 18, on the body of William Beattie, engineer, who died after taking an overdose of Bromidia.

An inquest was held at Bradford, on December 14, on the body of Michael A. Whelan, who had died as the result of drinking spirit of salt. Mr. John Gordon, chemist and druggist, gave evidence to the effect that Whelan, when purchasing the acid, said he wanted it for cleaning brass. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

Two more suicides by taking spirit of salt are also reported, and two in which the poison was carbolic acid.

### Birmingham

Among subscriptions to the Lord Mayor's distress fund are sums of £250 from Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., and of £25 from Mr. Thomas Barclay.

The nature of their business prevents pharmacists from enjoying more than two days' holiday this Christmas. Most local traders will close from Monday night, December 24, until Friday morning, December 28.

The annual conjoint dinner of the local branch of the Society of Chemical Industry and Chemical Institute was held at the Queen's Hotel, on December 15, Professor T. G. Morgan, F.R.S., presiding. Among the guests were Professor P. Wynne (President of the Chemical Society) and Dr. H. Levinstein. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock was unable to attend.

Cadbury Bros., Ltd., have established a scheme to (1) alleviate the hardships due to short-time; (2) enable employees to share in the company's prosperity. The amount of money to be devoted to this Welfare Fund each year will be the equivalent of the dividends of a large block of ordinary shares in the company. The system under which the shares will be allotted provides for the allocation of from one to three shares per employee according to age and length of service. Under

the scheme, which comes into operation on December 17, an employee is entitled to benefit if he loses more than six hours a week through shortness of work. Although the Welfare Fund proper cannot come into operation until June 30, 1924, it is proposed in January next to divide the sum of £45,000 among the employees in the prosperity-sharing scheme. The division will be made on the basis shown above, and it is estimated that each share will produce about £4. Messrs. Cadbury Brothers have also made arrangements to complete their pension schemes by the formation of a fund for providing pensions for employees' widows, and have agreed to bear the whole cost of the scheme in respect of periods of service prior to December 17, 1923, at an estimated cost of about £95,000.

### Liverpool

The *C. & D. Diary* for 1924, of which deliveries have been made this week, is welcomed as offering, *inter alia*, an up-to-date trade directory.

The growing popularity of the New Year juvenile party organised by the Liverpool Chemists' Association has caused its transfer on January 2 to the Yamen Café, Bold Street.

Mr. J. B. Williamson, chemist and druggist, Seaview Road, Wallasey, was granted a decree *nisi* in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty division of the High Court, London, on December 10.

Travellers report varied degrees of trade in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey and Southport, businesses in the most frequented thoroughfares reporting an improvement, but those in other streets experiencing, as a rule, a dull ante-Christmas season.

Many suburban pharmacists are vying with the city ones in making seasonal window and counter displays. For example, Mr. A. S. Furniss, 531 Prescott Road, Old Swan, has taken advantage of a main-road frontage to provide a striking show.

### Manchester

Mr. D. N. Walker, chemist, has recently taken over the shop carried on as Haig's Drug Stores, 17 Ladybarn Lane, Withington.

Mr. David Dickson, President of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., who have been on the sick list, are now progressing favourably.

The *C. & D. Diary* for 1924 arrived during the past week-end, and many chemists have already studied the concise and valuable treatise on the Dangerous Drugs Acts. As usual, the *Diary* is full of useful information.

Chemists' shop-windows, city and suburban, have been tastefully decorated, and the pharmacist should get his share of the Christmas trade. Mr. D. Abrams, High-town and Higher Broughton, scores again with a display of puff bowls and other toilet requisites.

The Christmas Exhibition and Fashions Fair at the City Hall, Deansgate, organised by Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., is attracting crowds, and many chemists with their families have enjoyed a visit. W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds, have a tastefully arranged stand near the entrance.

### Sheffield

Mr. E. P. Wood, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Southgate, Eckington.

Mr. J. T. Appleton has attained Grand Provincial honours in Masonry, having been appointed Master of Ceremonies.

Mr. J. E. Crowe occupied a prominent part in the recent St. Cuthbert's sale, at which he took charge of a chemists' sundries stall.

Many chemists have arranged attractive window-displays of Christmas goods. The sale of wireless apparatus locally is almost entirely in the hands of the stores.



## Miscellaneous

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The date of the 1924 meeting of the British Association (in Toronto) has been changed to September 3 to 10. Sir David Bruce will preside.

**PHARMACY HOCKEY LEAGUE.**—At Dartford, on December 8, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. defeated "Allenburys" 6-0.—At Edgware, on the same date, in a match between the Square and W. J. Bush, Ltd., the former were the winners by 6-2.

**INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTS-OPTICIANS.**—As a result of the recent examination held by the Institute of Chemists-Opticians, the Institute's sight-testing certificate has been awarded to Mr. C. N. Gould, Chiswick, London, W., and to Mr. L. W. Trickey, Herne Hill, S.E.

**PANEL PRACTITIONERS' INQUIRY.**—Evidence will be taken by the Court of Inquiry appointed to consider the remuneration of panel practitioners (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 811) on January 4, 7 and 8, at the Ministry of Health. The sittings will be open to the public.

**FOOTBALL.**—An Inter-Pharmacy League match between teams representing the Westminster College and South of England College was played at Mitcham on December 15. After the first ten minutes Grey opened up for the South, and this was followed by an individual effort by Foster, who added another goal. At half-time South were leading 3-0. Following the change over, Jago added a further goal for the South.

**A RARE MANUSCRIPT.**—An illuminated MS. of Egidius of Zamora, a Franciscan monk, a treatise on poisons and poisonous animals, from the library of the Earl of Clarendon, was recently sold by Hodgson & Co. for £440. The treatise, which has never been printed, is written on 108 leaves of fine vellum, 12½ in. by 9½ in.; the first leaf bears two shields, with the arms of Anjou and Aragon, an indication that it was compiled for Louis II, of Anjou-Naples, King of Sicily, who married, in 1400, Yolanda, daughter of Juan I, King of Aragon.

**DEWSBURY DISPENSING EPISODE CLOSED.**—At a meeting of the Dewsbury Town Council, on December 13, an alderman announced that, since the publication of some strong opinions on the dispensing in the borough (*C. & D.*, November 3, p. 605), a deputation of local chemists had attended before the health committee and produced evidence showing that there was some discrepancy between the results obtained by their own analyses and those the committee received from the public analyst. The health committee was now convinced that the standard of dispensing in Dewsbury was equal to "anywhere else."

**SHOPLIFTERS SENTENCED.**—Two women shoplifters were caught in Western Road, Brighton, recently, owing to the quickness of Miss F. H. French, assistant to Mr. E. F. Salmon, Ph.C. The method adopted was to go into a pharmacy and ask for an aspirin powder. While this was being weighed, the women helped themselves. After leaving Mr. Salmon's premises they called on Mr. Leigh, where they were again successful. From there Miss French followed them to a shop of Boots, Ltd. Eventually respective sentences of four months' and six months' hard labour were passed.

**IN THE COURTS.**—At Aldershot Police Court, on December 17, William Butcher, an ex-soldier, out of work, was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking camphorated oil. It was stated that the accused had taken the equivalent of 96 gr. of camphor, and had been saved from death by the administration of emetics and a hypodermic injection.—At Cardiff, on December 17, R. S. Emeterio, ship's steward, was fined £25 for being in possession of 108 grams of morphine.—At Walsall, recently, four boys were fined 15s. for breaking into the shop of Mr. H. D. Hayward, chemist and druggist, Lower Bridge Street, and stealing money and goods.—At Guildhall Police Court, London, on December 19, Francis L. Ambrose (22) was committed for trial on a charge of conspiring with others to defraud, among other houses, Messrs. Nestlé of the sum of £80 19s., and Gosnell & Co., Ltd., to the extent of £104.

## Irish News

## Brevities

At Dundalk Quarter Sessions recently, O'Hagan & O'Hare chemists, Newry, were awarded £27 for goods burned by irregulars at Dundalk Junction.

Death from strychnine poisoning was the verdict on Mrs. Parke, Laymore, Ballymena, whose body was found in a field near the town. Deceased's husband stated she had been suffering from nerves, and at times was depressed.

Mr. Stephen Whelan, Ph.C., was further remanded at Cork, charged with unlawfully and knowingly receiving a motor, the property of the British Steam Navigation Co., it having previously been stolen. The car was stated to have been stolen from George's Quay, Dublin, by four armed men, who left a note, "Commandeered by I.R.A."

An effort is being made by representatives of the photographic trade in Ireland to organise an All-Ireland Photographic Federation in which photographic practitioners and traders could co-operate in the interests and for the cultivation of the art. This body is intended to embrace various sections devoted to the many phases of photography.

In a letter to the "Irish Independent," appealing for donations, Sir John Lumsden (Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee, British Red Cross Society, and Order of St. John) states that, as the Government cannot contribute towards the expense of supplying Insulin to the poor, £500 has been allocated from the Red Cross Funds for an "Insulin Fund." About £1,000 is needed for urgent cases. He adds: "We are in communication with the Connaught Antitoxin Laboratories of the University of Toronto, Canada, and are hopeful of obtaining the substance at cost price for poor patients. The present charge for a small phial sufficient for four or five days' treatment is 17s. 6d. We hope to be able to obtain this for about 7s. 6d."

## Belfast

Mr. A. W. Mann, M.P.S.I., Belfast and Lurgan, retiring captain, presided at the annual meeting of the Woodville Golf Club, Lurgan, 100 members being present. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mann for the gift of a valuable cup and for the handsome way he had entertained all their visitors during the year.

On December 14, in the King's Bench Division of the Northern High Court, an appeal of Deans, Logan & Co., Ltd., cordial manufacturers, Corporation Street and Great Patrick Street, against awards of £458 and £100 in two cases where £1,050 and £3,300 had been claimed, was heard (*C. & D.*, December 1, p. 740). The decrees were confirmed with costs to the Corporation.

On December 11 Mr. H. G. Pring, J.P., managing director, Grattan & Co., Ltd., chemists, Belfast, was presented with a canteen of silver by the residents of Dunmurry, on his retirement from office as district commandant in the "B" Special Constabulary. Mrs. Pring was presented with a handsome gold purse, and a further presentation to Mr. Pring, from the men of the local "B" Special Constabulary, took the form of a silver fruit dish and silver vases. Mr. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, said that under circumstances at times very discouraging, Mr. Pring strove successfully to maintain law and order and protect property. That presentation was a small regard for many years of devotion to their interests.

## Londonderry

Notwithstanding much unemployment in the city, Londonderry chemists report good Christmas trade.

Influenza is rampant in Londonderry, where it is estimated there are at present seven hundred cases. Several deaths are reported.

At Lifford Quarter Sessions, co. Donegal, recently, Mortimer & Co., chemists, Foyle Street, Londonderry, were awarded £92 12s. 2d. and £7 13s. in claims for goods seized by Republicans. One claim was withdrawn.



## Scottish News

### Brevities

The tender of Mr. C. Stewart, chemist and druggist, Kirkaldy, for the supply of dressings to Fife Education Authority has been accepted.

Mr. W. Cox, chemist and druggist, Saltcoats, has been elected Vice-President of the Ardrossan, Saltcoats Stevenston Merchants' Association.

Mr. P. McArthur, chemist and druggist, has purchased a half interest in the business of Mr. D. J. Henderson, chemist and druggist, Carnoustie. The firm will continue under the title D. J. Henderson.

### Dundee

Adjoining an article on "The Romance of Perfume," which appeared in the "Dundee Courier," December 11, were advertisements, relating to perfumery, of several local pharmacies.

Estimates are invited for medical supplies for the venereal diseases centre of the city. In addition to the usual drugs and dressings, quotations are asked for a quantity of 6-oz. bottles of mixtures according to the formulas given on the tender sheet.

At a meeting of the Police and Lighting Committee, on December 10, the chief constable expressed the opinion that retailers of methylated spirit should be required to obtain a magistrate's certificate before they were granted a licence by the Excise Department.

### Edinburgh

At Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on December 14, J. W. Fea, described as a chemist, was fined £7 10s. for negligent driving of a motor-car along Princes Street.

It is expected that the majority of chemists will close at 1 p.m. on Christmas Day, and all day on January 1, 1924. A fair number of pharmacies will also be closed on the usual half-holidays.

### Glasgow

R. & A. Morton, chemists, 230 London Road, have opened a branch at 731 in the same thoroughfare.

The latest time for posting halfpenny packets in order to obtain ordinary treatment at the Head Post Office and the Waterloo Street branch office is to be extended from 5 p.m. till 5.15 p.m. at the beginning of January.

## French News

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent)

**ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.**—The one hundred members of the Academy of Medicine, hitherto divided into eleven sections, will henceforth be grouped into six. Pharmacy remains with ten members as at present (MM. Guignard, Béhal, Moureu, Meillère, Grimbert, Léger, Berthelot, Patein, Fourneau, and Coutière), but the Biological, Physical, Chemical and Natural Sciences are now united in one section with 22 members, Medicine (28), Surgery, etc. (24), Hygiene (10), and Veterinary Medicine (6 as before), complete the total. The amalgamation of chemistry, biology and physics on the date of Pasteur's Centenary is a curious coincidence.

**RARE GASES IN MADAGASCAR.**—Professor Charles Moureu and M. Henri Moreau are leaving for Madagascar at the invitation of the governor, to examine (particularly from the point of view of rare gases) the mineral waters of the island. M. Moureu half-jokingly described himself to a journalist as a "helium prospector." Special attention will be given to the waters of Antsirabé, described as akin to Vichy and said to be particularly radio-active. M. Moureu will be received by M. Fontoynt, Director of the Tananarive School of Medicine, and M. Colin, pharmacist of the Colonial troops.

**PRIZEWINNERS.**—The first list of prizes and grants for 1923, just published by the Academy of Sciences, contains the announcement that the Jecker Prize of 10,000

francs has been awarded to M. Marc Tiffeneau, head pharmacist of the Boucicaut Hospital and assistant professor at the Faculty of Medicine; 2,500 francs of the Montyon Prize have been awarded to Assistant Professor Tassilly, of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy; and 1,500 francs to Prof. F. Douris, of the Nancy Faculty of Pharmacy. The Danton grant of 1,500 francs goes to M. Fernand Holweck, Mme. Curie's preparator, while two ladies (Mlle. Lévy, D.Sc., and Mme. Rosenblatt, preparator at the Pasteur Institute) share the Cahours grant.

**THE FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY STUDENTS** offered a dinner to the staff of the Faculty of Pharmacy and other pharmaceutical notabilities in honour of the nomination of M. Radais, Dean of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, as officer of the Legion of Honour. The guests included the majority of the staff of the Faculty, as well as M. Faure, President of the Association of Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products; Professor Tiffeneau, of the Faculty of Medicine; M. Fournier, pharmacist, of the Pasteur Institute; M. Oudin (who was President of the A.A. when the British pharmacists visited Paris); and M. Louis Chassaigne, the pharmacist who writes scientific articles for the "Journal." The chair was taken by M. Martin, President of the A.A.; who, after a short speech, offered the Deau a handsome Cross of the Legion, set in precious stones, as a souvenir from his young friends and pupils. Speeches were subsequently delivered by Professor Moureu, M. Léger, Vice-President of the Paris Association of Pharmacists, and M. Honnorat, Professor of Pharmaceutical Legislation in the Faculty.

**TROUBLES OF PHARMACY INSPECTORS.**—The 1923 "Instructions" issued to pharmacy inspectors, remarks M. Fleury, are hardly of a nature to facilitate their task or to protect the pharmacist from vexatious prosecutions. Certain paragraphs are by no means clear, and others are apparently not in accordance with the letter of the law. Take, for instance, the proviso that Schedule C substances should be kept in the poison cupboard. Article 41 of the 1916 decree simply states they should be kept apart from innocuous substances, and reference to the Codex bears this out. Some inspectors even insist on Schedule A substances being kept in a separate cupboard to those figuring in Schedule B. Certain instructions regarding the supply of médicaments, etc., to doctors and veterinary surgeons in out-of-the-way places where no pharmacy exists are very ambiguous. It is regrettable, adds M. Fleury, that the instructions do not specify what is meant by the term "artificial mineral water." Apparently these fall into two classes, purgative and non-purgative, and the latter may be sold only by pharmacists. The provision in these instructions to the effect that mineral water manufacturers may not sell "purgative lemonades" seems to support this view.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.**—The inter-ministerial committee for medicinal and aromatic plants has now issued a second series of its coloured plates of French medicinal plants. The object of this organisation is to familiarise large sections of the population with those plants commonly found in France, and which possess a commercial value as drugs, and also to promote their cultivation. This series comprises 8 plates, 7½ in. by 5½ in., showing in colours various parts of each plant, with sections. In addition to the French and Latin names, the popular designations for each plant are given in English, German, Italian and Spanish, and mention is made of the part employed. On the back of each plate a full description is given of the plant, its collection, a few practical hints regarding treatment, and details of its medicinal properties. The following plants are dealt with in this series: *Tussilago farfara*, *Populus nigra*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Polystichum Filix mas*, *Lamium album*, *Antennaria dioica*, *Taraxacum Deus leonis*, *Pinus silvestris*; the set of eight plates is obtainable on sending 1s. to "L'Office National des Matières Premières, 12 Avenue du Maine, Paris (xve). The plates are well executed, and particularly the colours give an excellent effect, gratifying even to the most critical botanist.



## American Notes

By "The Man from London."

**PROHIBITION AND LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS.**—During the fiscal year ended June 30 the U.S. Prohibition Bureau states that retail druggists of twenty-seven States filed 11,268,469 prescriptions for liquor. A total of 1,347,573 gallons of whisky; wine, 30,752; brandy, 9,945; gin, 8,173; alcohol, 2,156; rum, 2,015. New York led all other States in the number of prescriptions issued with 3,638,751, and Illinois was second with 2,168,788, California being third with 759,742. Tennessee was lowest with 171. Altogether 1,400,614 gallons were sold on doctors' orders. There are 150,000 physicians in the United States, and 50,000 of them have availed themselves of the liquor prescription privilege.

**MORE INTEREST IS BEING SHOWN** in America nowadays in chemistry, especially organic chemistry. At Milwaukee recently a gift from the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York, to found the American Chemical Prize of the annual value of \$25,000, was announced, to be awarded to the chemist of either sex who has made a contribution of outstanding merit in the science of chemistry. More than \$80,000 in prizes, consisting of rewards, are to be distributed next year by the American Chemical Society to students in the high, secondary and higher educational schools of the United States in essay contests on the science of chemistry. The amount is made available through Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, of New York, as a memorial to their deceased daughter, Patricia.

**SUPERVISION OF NARCOTICS.**—Congressman Stephen Porter, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the House of Representatives, and leader of the United States delegation to the League of Nations Opium Commission, where his proposals caused considerable surprise (*C. & D.*, June 9, p. 801, and June 16, p. 844), recently presented his report to the President. In reference to his report, he stated that the present Congress will be urged to create a federal narcotic division, equal in importance to the prohibition bureau. In calling attention to the alarming increase of drug addicts in the United States, Mr. Porter expressed the view that "enforcement of the narcotic law should be kept apart from the tyranny of politics, and that more liberal appropriation should be made to permit of stricter enforcement."

**CONTROL OF NARCOTICS.**—According to figures supplied by the Department of Commerce, imports of raw opium containing 8.5 per cent. or more of morphine during the year which ended June 30, 1922, amounted to approximately 145,000 lb., whereas in the following twelve months, i.e., to June 30, 1923, the amount dropped to about 115,000 lb. It is announced that the Federal Narcotics Control Board has decided to continue the policy adopted last year, of reducing imports of habit-forming drugs, and at a conference recently held in Washington, attended by manufacturers and importers, the percentage of reduction was agreed upon, but the figure has, so far, not yet been announced. It is interesting to note that during the past fiscal year imports of this class of drugs were reduced by about 20 per cent. as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

**THE DRUG HABIT.**—Much is being written nowadays over here, both in the medical journals and daily newspapers, concerning the great increase, since the war ended, of drug addiction. Strong drink in the shape of whisky, and drugs in the form of morphine, cocaine and heroin, are getting world-wide publicity, especially in America, since the passing of the Prohibition and Narcotic Acts, with the result that cases of illegal traffic in these things fill the papers every day. Prohibition is held up by men as an ideal measure, who make huge sums of money in dealing in liquor for consumption which, a few years ago, would have been examined carefully before being used externally. With regard to narcotics, the world realises the terrible and demoralising traffic carried on here in smuggled drugs by persons utterly lost to any

sense of moral feelings. The drug trade figures prominently in all appertaining to the above measures. Years ago certain New York drug stores sold morphine and cocaine to all and sundry persons without worrying about the consequences as long as they made money. Now the same kind of person, calling himself a pharmacist, is doing the same kind of thing, selling whisky, which very often is as much like the real article as he is to a genuine pharmacist.

**U.S. GOVERNMENT SUES WAR PLANT.**—The U.S. Government took action recently against the receivers in equity of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, a chemical concern, for the recovery of \$1,151,150, alleged to be part of a fund of \$1,500,000 contributed by the Government during the war towards the construction of a gigantic picric-acid plant. The contract provided for the construction of a plant at Brunswick, Ga., to cost about \$7,000,000, the plant to be big enough to produce 72,000,000 lb. of picric acid a year, that the first half of the plant should be ready for operation on October 15, 1918. The complaint stated in part that the Government had paid \$8,500,000 for half of a plant that was to cost when completed only \$7,000,000, and that of the \$1,500,000 fund it had received an accounting of only a little more than \$348,000. No picric acid ever was manufactured or delivered under the contract, and the Government contends that the provision for liquidated damages was not intended to become operative unless the plant was completed and deliveries of picric acid made.

**PAN(E)-PHARMACEUTICS.**—More young men and women are crowding into the colleges and schools of pharmacy than ever before, as the retail drug trade in America is affording better opportunities for making a good living and providing for an independent old age. A working pharmacist can command \$45 to \$50 per week, and should he be a good salesman and "go-getter," much more. Registered men in these times are well educated and possess more scientific knowledge and training than the old-timers, but while they have a broader education (Texas Board of Pharmacy requires a fair knowledge of physiology and bacteriology), they are required to be good business men, and the better financial results they can show for their services the fatter their pay envelopes. In a country like America, where a good education is made compulsory and the colleges are within reach of every ambitious young man or woman, the pharmacist does not impress the general public as being a man of very profound scientific knowledge or attainments, and stands upon no pedestal higher than the particular services he renders entitles him to occupy. The public has moulded the retail drug trade to suit itself, and sees nothing incongruous in taking a tasty lunch or buying a walking doll in the "pharmacy" where they have their prescriptions compounded and purchase their favourite cure-all. The American druggist has evolved and revolved in a sane desire to meet the conditions of modern business and prosper in the material sense. He considers himself as much as a professional pharmacist when selling an alarm clock as he does when compounding a prescription or when making an analysis of a specimen of urine. He does not consider himself as being a professional cook or confectioner just because he serves all kinds of sandwiches at his soda fountain and sells candies by the ton. He is sailing under the flag of "pharmacy," which covers a multitude of singular activities in roaming over the sea of commercialism. Going back to "window-dressing," we are making sciences of nearly every form of human effort, and seeing that window-displays are recognised to have an important bearing upon the amount of business done behind them, both in a professional and purely commercial sense, it would not be so very surprising if the art of window-dressing is one of these days included in the curriculum of the school of pharmacy under the name of "Paneology."

**FREE IMPORTATION OF QUININE INTO RUSSIA.**—In view of the considerable spread of malaria in certain parts of Russia, the Soviet government has decided to abolish the import duty on quinine.



## Legal Reports

**"Commercial" Cream of Tartar.**—At Birkenhead Police Court, on December 14, the Birkenhead and District Co-operative Society, Catherine Street, was summoned for having sold cream of tartar alleged to be not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, as it contained 44 parts of lead per million. The food and drugs inspector admitted, in cross-examination by Mr. N. G. Goldie, barrister, who defended, that he asked for and received cream of tartar. Mr. H. E. Davies, B.Sc., the borough analyst, said he had never heard of purified cream of tartar. Mr. W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., Liverpool city analyst, called for the defence, stated that there was a distinct difference between the two standards. The sample in the case was genuine cream of tartar, and the amount of lead was not injurious to health. He would require the amount to be over 100 parts per million before he would condemn it. The Bench considered that any cream of tartar which contained up to 50 parts of lead per million was safe for ordinary commercial purposes, and the case was dismissed.

**Deficient Camphorated Oil.**—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on December 19, Hancock & Co., Ltd., chemists, 128 Fleet Street, E.C., were summoned for having sold camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 48 per cent. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the company, and on their behalf pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Glyn-Jones said he did not think that the question of value was worth considering financially, and he thought the real value of camphorated oil consisted in the friction of the hand. (Laughter.) The fact was, however, that an assistant, to save time, had put the camphor in warm oil, and, being a volatile spirit, it had been driven off. Alderman Sir David Burnett: Very ingenious! But 48 per cent. is high! Mr. Glyn-Jones: It might all have been driven off. The alderman said it had been suggested that he should inflict 48 per cent. of the maximum fine. There had been no previous complaint against the present owners of the business. A fine of £5, with 19s. 6d. costs, was imposed.

**Conversion Charge.**—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on December 18, Walter Heron Gerson, 19 St. Bride Street, E.C., again appeared in answer to an adjourned summons charging him with converting to his own use and benefit quantities of Mothersill Remedy and the proceeds of its sale (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 817). Before proceeding with the case, Mr. Roland Oliver, prosecuting, asked leave to mention "a somewhat serious matter." Since the last hearing two of the witnesses had complained to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, of which they were members, of the way they had been treated at that Court, and the secretary of the Association, "acting without legal advice," had taken the astonishing step of communicating with his (Mr. Oliver's) clients in Canada complaining, and calling on them to come to England to see that proper treatment was given. This was a reflection not only on him (counsel), but also on the Court over which the alderman presided, and was a piece of gross impertinence; in threatening the prosecution they came near contempt of court. The alderman said no complaint had been made to him; had there been any, he would have dealt with it. No one could possibly complain of Mr. Oliver's conduct of the case. Mr. Oliver thanked the alderman, and added that Messrs. Boots had taken the proper course; they were legally represented. Mr. Robert Peck, buyer and departmental manager to May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., said that his company had had dealings in the Mothersill Remedy for many years. The usual practice was to send orders to the Mothersill Co., paying for consignments by cheque to that company. In February 1922 there was a special transaction. For a large order, "spot cash," they were offered an extra 5 per cent. discount. On another order they received as bonus a number of bottles of the Remedy. Every one of these special transactions was arranged by Mr. Evans. When handing the invoice

on one occasion, he said: "I suppose you have no objection to making out your cheque to the American Commerce Co.?" Witness reported the matter to his directors, who approved of the request. Witness did not know Mr. Evans's position. The last witness was Mr. John Evans, accountant in the employ of the defendant. He was told by the alderman he need not answer any questions which he considered might involve himself. Mr. Blankensee said he was there in Mr. Evans's behalf. Mr. Evans was prepared to be quite frank with the Court. In answer to Mr. Oliver, witness said he first became acquainted with the defendant in 1920. He was out of work, and Mr. Gerson found him temporary employment. In April 1922 he was engaged permanently. The witness described the routine of ordinary business. There were also irregular transactions. When complaints of falling sales were received, defendant said it was due to the falling off in advertising. In cross-examination, witness said he had to do as he was instructed or leave. In re-examination, he said that Gerson received 10 per cent. on home orders and 15 per cent. on foreign. He also was paid out-of-pocket expenses, and £50 for clerical work. In 1921 his commission was £1,799 10s. 4d.; in 1922, £2,240 18s. 9d.; and in 1923 (three quarters), £1,161 4s. 6d. To questions suggested by Mr. Blankensee and put by the alderman, witness replied that he was paid £5 a week, and that he got no profit whatever out of the illicit transactions. Mr. Oliver said he should ask for a committal on charges of larceny as bailee, in addition to the original charges. Counsel said it was suggested by the police that defendant should have to find bail. He was an American citizen, an undischarged bankrupt. What property he had was in his wife's name, and he could leave the country without a passport. Mr. Freke Palmer pointed out all his client's interests were in this country, and he was in bad health. Moreover, the defence could not be ready by the January sessions, and he asked for a formal remand before committal. The alderman agreed, and said that in the meantime defendant must find a surety in £1,000. Bail was justified.

**Dispensing Tested.**—At Greenwich Police Court, London, on December 14, Mr. Joseph Ernest Lockyer, chemist and druggist, 244 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., appeared in answer to two summonses which alleged that he had sold a bottle of medicine not compounded as set forth in the prescription, the medicine being deficient in potassium iodide. Mr. Roland Oliver, barrister (instructed by Mr. B. Avery), appeared for the Deptford Borough Council, and Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister (instructed by Mr. C. H. Kirby), defended. The prescription was as follows:—

Potas. iodd.	...	...	...	3i.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	...	ʒvi.
Aquæ	...	...	...	ad ʒxvi.

Mr. Oliver said that the offence to which the defendant had pleaded "Guilty" was under Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. The prescription made up was not for an actual patient, but was submitted to enable the National Health Insurance people to see how the prescriptions were made up. The Magistrate (Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins): They were made up to satisfy themselves? It is perfectly proper to take this course, but who has been deceived by it? Mr. Oliver: There is no provision for that, and no necessity to prove it. He added that potassium iodide present according to the prescription should have weighed 437½ gr., whereas there was only 118 gr., a deficiency of nearly three-quarters. There was no question of substitution, but only of withholding three-quarters of the quantity prescribed. The Magistrate: There are a great number of cases of substituted articles, some equally good, in cases under this Act. Mr. Oliver: There is no suggestion of that sort. Mr. Glyn-Jones said, as to the price, that the value of the whole deficiency was something between a farthing and a halfpenny on this particular prescription. There was no suggestion that Mr. Lockyer had been doing this as a rule. The magistrate said that, in the case of an epidemic of influenza, there would be thousands who would be given the same prescription, and it would be very important that the



drugs supplied should be the right thing. Mr. Glyn-Jones: I don't think it will be seriously suggested that this is a deliberate intention to rob. The Magistrate: The prosecution do not suggest fraud—any deliberate action. Mr. Oliver: It is simply that they don't put the quantity in, whether accidentally or not I don't know. Mr. Glyn-Jones said that in other cases before his worship a good deal of evidence would be called, and he suggested that Mr. Lockyer's case should not be dealt with until the magistrate had made up his mind upon the other cases. It was Mr. Lockyer's desire always to dispense satisfactorily, and it was the practice to weigh out a certain quantity of iodide of potassium. In this case a quantity was weighed out which approximated to a quarter of the amount required for the prescription, and the assistant went away to fetch more from stock. On his return, his attention was distracted, and he put into the mixture the quantity he had weighed out, and forgot the remainder. That mistake he remembered when the inspector called. Mr. Lockyer had been for forty years in business, and his father carried it on before him. It was the first time in his career as a dispensing chemist that anything of the kind had happened and he had felt justified in dismissing the assistant who made the mistake. The defendant must take the responsibility for the mistakes of his servants, but obviously he would not allow a thing of this kind to happen for the sake of making an extra farthing or halfpenny. For such a thing he would not be likely to risk his reputation as a careful dispenser. In the case of Mr. George Waite Wilson, chemist and druggist, Lewisham High Road, S.E., Mr. Oliver said the complaint was that the drug contained a deficiency of 9 per cent. in the bromide. The prescription was:—

Potas. bromidi,	...	...	aa	5iv.
Sodii bromidi	...	...	...	5iv.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	ad	5xij.
Aquæ	...	...	...	...

Evidence of purchase having been given, the magistrate said that a purchaser demanded the article which was included in the prescription, although he did not know what the latter contained. Mr. H. G. Harrison, F.I.C., public analyst, said he analysed the sample submitted to him, and found it to contain 216 gr. of potassium bromide and 182 gr. of sodium bromide. It should have contained 437½ gr. instead of 398, showing a deficiency of 9 per cent. Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested that the apothecary's table was still in use, and witness replied that the two recognised systems in the British Pharmacopœia were the metric and the imperial measures. At this point the summons was adjourned to January 17.

**Sending Samples of Dutiable Medicines by Post.**—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on December 19, a summons was heard against the Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Nigeria House, Giltspur Street, E.C., who were charged with uttering a packet containing a certain preparation to be used as a preventative or cure for bodily disorders, viz., Dr. Scholl's Zino pads, without a wrapper and label provided by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue duly stamped denoting the duty being fixed thereto. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the defence, and pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Glyn-Jones raised a preliminary objection to the summons, which was later overruled by the alderman. Mr. Booth, solicitor, prosecuting for the Board of Customs and Excise, said that the summons was issued under Section 2 of the Medicine Stamp Act, 1812, which enacted that no person may sell patent medicines without the Government stamp. On July 21 last an officer of Customs and Excise saw an advertisement of samples of Dr. Scholl's Zino pads, and, as directed in the advertisement, made an application, enclosing a stamped directed envelope, and received a free sample, on which he (Mr. Booth) contended the company was clearly entitled to pay duty. The legend on the packet was: "Put one on, the pain is gone." The defendant company did not deny liability to duty in bulk, but they denied that stamps were necessary on these separate packets. The charge was uttering, not vending, and he contended that that charge was proved in the case before the Court. The facts, which were not

in dispute, as to the despatch of the packet, were formally proved. The chief clerk of the Court said this was the first summons for uttering before the Court, and Webster's dictionary was brought in to throw light on the meaning. It was discovered that against some of the ancient meanings the word "obsolete" had been printed, but it was understood the word still meant "the putting in circulation of articles" and the issue and delivery of articles. Mr. Booth said if once the principle was admitted of allowing free medicine samples they would have packets put up and 6d. or so being charged for clerical or other overhead expenses. He contended that the company had rendered themselves liable to the penalty provided in the Act. Mr. Glyn-Jones submitted there was no case—there had been no sale. The Customs officer sent for the sample and received it, and it was true there was no Revenue stamp on it. In answer to the Bench, it was stated that these pads were sold, in the ordinary way, in boxes containing six, on which the Revenue stamp was affixed. Mr. Glyn-Jones said that before he dealt with the legal aspect he should like to refer to the merits or the lack of merits of the case. A few months ago, when his clients were at that Court, when the dutiability or otherwise of those pads was in question, he (the learned alderman) had remarked there was a good deal to be said against their dutiability, and expressed his willingness to state a case for the High Court. The company loyally accepted the decision that the goods must be stamped, and whenever a sale was made they were duly stamped. But as in many cases free samples of dutiable medicines had been given away and no action taken, he could not help wondering why a prosecution had been instituted in the present instance. Was it because the company, after the Customs' intimation with regard to duty, had dared to have the matter brought to that Court for decision? He would read the letters that passed on the subject. Mr. Booth: They are not relevant. The alderman agreed, and the letters were not read. Coming to the effect the stopping of advertisement by free samples would have, Mr. Glyn-Jones said it would cut off a source of revenue to the Post Office. It would hamper business. If this "free sample" advertising was a success, more dutiable medicine would be sold. They had, he thought, in this case the spectacle of a Government department cutting off its nose to spite its face. With regard to the meaning of the word, learned counsel dealt with the changes that came about in the course of a hundred years or more. He had modern dictionaries in court, one of which stated that "utter" was formerly used to mean "retail," and another, that "utter" meant to expose for sale. Quotations in support were given, as: "Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law is death to any he that utters them." The word was put in the Act, declared counsel, by an over-generous draughtsman, in company with five or six others which all had very much the same meaning—as utter, vend, and expose for sale. Alpe, an authority upon the Medicine Stamp Acts, distinctly stated that medicines distributed as samples were not liable to duty, and referring to the importation of medicines said, "If there was no sale, there were no Revenue duties payable," and he (counsel) urged that unless the element of sale entered into the transaction there was no liability to duty. In this case the prosecution did not urge "sale." Mr. Booth: I don't agree. Continuing, Mr. Glyn-Jones said that he did not want to labour the matter, but right through all the many and complicated medicine Acts duty depended on sale; and this Section under which they were summoned, he submitted, did not apply to articles given away. Mr. Booth contended that the pads were not given away, as the applicant paid 1½d. for them. The Alderman: The Government gets the benefit of the 1½d. paid for the stamp—there is no payment to the company. Mr. Booth: If you are against me there, I stick to my definition of the word—the pad was "uttered." The alderman said it was a very complicated question, but it was his opinion that the element of sale was necessary for conviction. The matter could be argued elsewhere, but that was his opinion, and he should, therefore, dismiss the summons. Mr. Glyn-Jones asked for costs, but the alderman made no order.



## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office**

**LEWIS-SMITH, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of surgical and veterinary appliances and instruments, dental instruments, photographic instruments and supplies, artificial limbs and corsets, etc. The directors are: W. J. Lewis, 117 London Road, Portsmouth, chemist and druggist, and E. H. Smith, 47 High Street, Gosport, chemist and druggist. R.O.: 9 Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth.

**HAWORTH & SON, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To take over the drug business of J. E. Haworth at Fleetwood Road, Thornton-le-Fylde, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drug-store proprietors, stationers, wine and spirit merchants, patent-medicine proprietors and vendors, etc. The directors are: J. E. Haworth, Mrs. Margaret A. Haworth, E. Haworth, jun., and G. E. Margerison. R.O.: The Pharmacy, Fleetwood Road, Thornton-le-Fylde.

**GENERAL AUTOMATIC MACHINES CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Marcus B. Sandy and Mabel E. Sandy, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of automatic machines and other mechanical appliances, engineers, manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, disinfectants, liquid and other fuels, chemists, druggists, etc. Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.

**STREAM-LINE FILTER CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £72,000. Objects: To acquire the exclusive right to the benefit of an existing invention of Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, D.Sc., etc., P. W. Tabrum and H. Hall relating to filters, together with certain pending applications for patents; to acquire the business carried on by the said vendors as the Stream-Line Filter Co. The directors are: Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, D.Sc., C. S. Garland and P. W. Tabrum. R.O.: 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

**G. W. JELLEY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by W. Dabbs at 37 Smithford Street, Coventry, and to carry on the same and the business of opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, medicines, chemicals, optical instruments and appliances, lenses, spectacles, toilet requisites, cameras and photographic appliances, etc. The directors are: G. W. Jelley, "Heymo," Broadway, Coventry, chemist and druggist, and Mrs. E. A. Dabbs. R.O.: 37 Smithford Street, Coventry.

**KYNASTON, LTD.**—Capital £50,000. Objects: To acquire the undertaking and assets of the business of Doctor Kynaston's Methods, Ltd., proprietors of medical specialities, together with Dr. Kynaston's Institute, and all rights and trade-marks, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of the said medical specialities, and all kinds of medicines and medical preparations and drugs, chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, dry-salters, manufacturers of and dealers in mineral waters, wines, cordials, liqueurs, soups, broths, and/or restoratives or food specially suitable for invalids and convalescents, etc. The directors are: Lieut.-Col. J. W. Kynaston, P. Livsey, E. H. Wagon, and H. W. Bell. R.O.: Connaught Mansions, 34 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**JOSEPH NATHAN & CO., LTD. (PROPRIETORS OF "GLAXO").**—The directors announce the payment of half-year's dividend on the 7 per cent. "A" preference shares.

**CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.**—The accounts for the year to September 30, 1923, show a profit of £263,187, against £249,224 for the previous year and £153,085 for the year to September 1921. With £55,494 brought in, there is available £318,681, from which debenture interest absorbs £7,351. The directors propose paying a final dividend of 12 per cent., again making 20 per cent., placing £75,000 to a suspense account, leaving £36,330 to be carried forward.

**BRITISH CYANIDES CO., LTD.**—The directors take the opportunity afforded by the payment of the preference dividend to give shareholders a brief account of the company's progress. At the annual meeting in July last, the chairman stated that an interim dividend on the ordinary would be considered before the end of the year, subject to the proviso that the conditions of trade did not depart from the normal to any great extent. Unfortunately, state the directors, conditions have been by no means normal since then, and they therefore do not feel justified in declaring a dividend. The plant for the manufacture of permanganate of potash was started up last August and is earning revenue. The first unit plant for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, mentioned at the annual meeting, has been installed and was started up in November. The process is producing and promises well, and further units are being installed.

**THE BURLINGTON INDUSTRIAL LABORATORIES, LTD.**—A meeting of the creditors of this company was held on December 17 at the offices of Mr. C. H. Whatley, Duke Street, London, W.C., the liquidator. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £1,780 13s. 9d. unsecured. Mr. Whatley stated that the only tangible asset of the company was an amount of £582 owing from Protocine, Ltd. (in liquidation), which might in time realise 2s. in the £. The company was incorporated in 1921 with a share capital of £1,000. The first year's accounts showed a loss of £2,077. The liquidator also referred to a secret process by which Dr. A. L. Burlin was able to convert old "news" paper into pulp of a texture and quality which permitted it to be utilised again for paper, and he stated that this process was calculated to revolutionise the existing practice of repulping and milling salvaged paper. It was decided to confirm the appointment of Mr. Whatley as liquidator.

**ALSACE-LORRAINE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADING CO., LTD.**—A meeting of the creditors of this company (Société Générale d'Alsace-Lorraine) was held recently at 3 Warwick Court, W.C. The liquidator (Mr. A. H. Partridge) stated that the meeting was a sequel to a conference of some of the larger creditors, which was held on June 19, when the position of the company was explained. It had been decided that certain of the assets should be realised, and that the remainder be kept by the company for the purpose of carrying on the business. It was also resolved that all the creditors under £20 should be paid in full, while a committee of three was appointed. Unfortunately, that scheme had fallen through, and the committee decided that the best thing the company could do would be to go into voluntary liquidation. A bank took a great deal of the company's resources to pay the company's own debt to them; two shipping companies held certain goods as security for their debts; and certain of the creditors in Alsace had commenced proceedings in respect of compensation alleged to be due for cancellation of contracts, and the £2,300 which was involved had been held up. The liquidator presented a statement of affairs, which showed liabilities of £12,743 6s., of which £9,642 7s. 6d. was due to unsecured creditors. The assets comprised: Cash at bankers, 1s. 6d.; stock-in-trade, £70; investments in shares, £22,266 12s. (estimated to realise £518); goodwill, £10,000 (estimated to produce £50); book debts, £5,900 3s. 4d. (expected to realise £4,000); Strasbourg agency valued at £500; and mines (estimated compensation due), £2,300; making gross assets of £8,999 2s. 3d., from which had to be deducted £30 for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £8,969 2s. 3d. There were claims against the company for income-tax, £1,360 13s. 4d.; excess profits duty, £880; and corporation profits tax, £1,720 6s., which were at present under investigation. The company was incorporated in 1919 with a nominal capital of £50,000 made up of 40,000 shares of £1 each and 40,000 founders' shares of 5s. each. It was decided to confirm the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. Partridge as liquidator, together with a committee of five of the principal creditors.

New parcel-post rates to Morocco are given in "The London Gazette" of December 14.

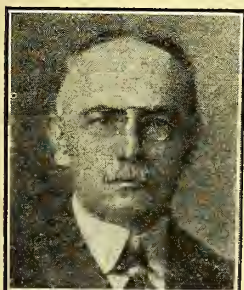


### Mr. Robert McAlley

*Mr. McAlley, who passed the Qualifying examination in 1876, and has since become widely known both in this country and in South Africa, sends us his reminiscences of days that are past.*

On August 7, 1871, an advertisement appeared in the "Scotsman" of that date to the effect that a certain chemist required an apprentice. I was then on holiday from school; and within five months of being sixteen years of age, and at once applied for the situation. Being only 5 ft.-3 in. in height, and wearing a knickerbocker suit, I looked, I thought, too small for business. However, my services were accepted, subject to my father's approval (readily obtained), and I began a five years' apprenticeship within half an hour of my application. I had no apron, but the "governor" easily got over that trouble by doubling a clean white one of his own and tying it round my waist. I at once felt myself a fully qualified chemist and druggist. As if to test the sincerity of my ambition, he first gave me some glass carboys of one-gallon capacity to wash. They had not been used for many years, and were very dirty both inside and outside, and the hot water smelled very foul ere I was finished.

Besides the "boss" there was an unqualified assistant, qualified men being scarce then. He had not passed any examination, but he and I decided to enter for the Preliminary in the following July. We both failed; he refused to go again, but I did in the following December—and passed, receiving the joyful tidings from Mr. Stenhouse, the then local secretary of the Pharmaceutical



MR. R. McALLEY.

Society, whom I met as I was returning from an early-morning bathe in the sea, three miles from my home. The shop was situated in a wide street below the Castle Rock, Edinburgh, and had two windows, separated by the entrance doors. Shelves for shop rounds ran round the shop from window to window, with four rows of labelled drawers beneath, and, below them and next to the floor, cupboards for dispensing bottles of various sizes. A row of 4-lb. blue ointment jars stood on the shelf formed by

the top of the drawers right round the shop. A horseshoe-shaped counter, entered from either side of the shop by a mahogany flap at the window or front-end, formed a division between the customers and we who served them. In the rear there was the back shop or dispensing department, the walls of which were also shelved round and filled with all sorts and sizes of well-filled bottles, while the major part of the floor space was cumbered with wicker-covered earthenware jars of various sizes. Along with these were a few small barrels of soft soap, arsenic, Epsom salts and senna leaves. In each window of the front shop were three pear-shaped three-gallon carboys filled with brilliant-coloured solutions. The lower half of each window was screened from public view with wire gauze, one bearing the sign "Chemist and Druggist," and the other "Veterinary Surgeon." There was, therefore, a window-dressing beyond dusting the carboys every morning. The hours of business were from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m., except on Saturdays, when we kept open till 10 p.m.; then 9 to 11 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 9 p.m. on Sundays. I attended morning and afternoon worship with my father every Sunday in addition to those business hours, so was always kept busy. There were no half-holidays then, and unpunctuality meant instant dismissal. I was by turns apprentice, messenger boy and window cleaner at the princely sum of 2s. 6d. per week during the first year, with one hour each for dinner and tea and one week of holidays during the five years. Owing to the fact that no assistant would stay long, I was promoted to be assistant shortly after I was two years there. The young man whom I succeeded did not turn up one morning, and

a letter arrived to say he was kept in bed. I was sent off with his wages and a message that he need not come back. (I myself never had a day's illness during my whole term.) He never qualified, but opened a drug store in Glasgow, where he "made good," and died some years ago comparatively a young man.

After sweeping out the shop in the morning, the first-row of bottles had to be dusted and all the 4-lb. ointment pots; and every Friday all the bottles on the shop shelves shared in this process. So Friday was a "black" day for us, as the "boss" would suddenly look up from his desk and inquire what bottle was being dusted or washed and want to know the composition of its contents, its method of preparation, dose, etc.; and any error had to be made good by a reference at once to the Pharmacopœia, so further progress was stopped till the particulars had been memorised. As everything that could be made in a small pharmacy was made, there was plenty to do. Besides galenicals, such items as pulv. seidlitz, 1d., 1½d. and 2d., in gross lots each week, 1d. pulv. rhei co. (9ij. each), 1-oz. packets of magnes. sulph., sal. Harrogate, etc., and also 1d. boxes of pills. Then there were horse balls of various sizes, "Laws' Tonic Drenches" put up in 12-oz. bottles by the gross at a time, dog balls and one-gallon jars of sheep dip boiled in 30-gallon lots in an iron boiler.

#### DENTAL AND VETERINARY CUSTOMERS

Some things were bought in large quantities—for instance, never less than 100 oz. of quinine, hundredweight quantities of opium and arsenic, 100 ozs. of morphia, and 2-cwt. lots of glycerin. We did a large penny trade among the poor of the district, and a good agricultural business. A horse and cattle market was held once a week, and that meant busy days. A large amount of counter prescribing was indulged in of a very thorough character, as the "boss" seemed to spend all his spare time studying Sir Lauder Brunton's "Practice of Medicine." A local doctor told me that he owed many a "tip" to him in the matter of both diagnosis and prescribing. The natural result of this was that we did very little dispensing, not more than thirty or forty new prescriptions a week. We drew an average of about twenty-five teeth every day, for the most part at 1s. a head. It was all done in the front shop, where a small bowl and a tumbler of warm water were all that was required besides, of course, the necessary forceps. The assistant and myself got our hand in when the governor was out, and learned a great deal, both about dental work and prescribing for simple ailments, which has proved very useful.

Owing to the "boss's" qualification, we had experience also in treatment of ailments of dumb animals, and in the easiest way to poison them. His veterinary practice proved a paying one, as without any other assistance than I could give, I have known him to castrate in a way sufficient to bring him in £20 in cash in his pocket before we made for home. Then we had a hospital for horses and dogs which also made money. I well remember an old lady who regularly came in her one-horse brougham with her lap-dog—lying on a velvet cushion—as it refused to eat anything; poor brute, it had eaten so much that it was impossible for it to eat any more! It was committed to my tender mercies, lodged among some clean straw in the hospital stable, fed on water for a week, and then called for by its owner, who deposited 10s. for treatment, and was delighted to find the animal would eat anything readily. If our method of dental practice is thought rather barbarous, you would have considered it refinement itself in comparison with the dental veterinary practice. A large key or a hammer and chisel were the usual implements, and the animal was held down by the nose and legs in hobbles.

We made large quantities of tr. opii and liq. morph. Our charwoman got her daily pay for washing the floor each morning in the shape of 20 gr. of morph. hydrochlor. A clergyman would get supplied with 60 gr. of opium, and stand at the counter and wash it down in pellets (which he made with his fingers) with 2 oz. of laudanum, and then walk home delighted. A broken-down doctor got 2 oz. of chloroform as his usual "tipple." But the case that has never ceased to surprise me was



the old man of seventy who could swallow "neat" out of a 2-oz. measure 3ss. of tr. capsici, and proceed on his way smacking his lips, as if it had been nothing stronger than a little lemon syrup. The reader will gather from the foregoing that there was always plenty of hard work, and that what would be considered long hours to-day was none too long for all there was to do. Like others of my kind I had to learn many things by experiment, and know what it is to be told to take a good strong sniff out of a 30-oz. bottle of liq. ammon. fort.

One can reflect that it is a distinct advantage to have to prepare what you sell, as few pharmacists to-day could spread a plaster on sheepskin as we did every day of our life, or turn out a properly made ung. hydrarg. nitratis, or make decent suppositories without any mould other than a penny block of pipeclay; and when your day's work was done you had no desire for football or cricket or other childish games—the game of life was quite enough to satisfy anyone. At the end of my second year I was promoted to be an assistant at the princely salary of £33 per annum. The governor allowed me to attend classes at the Heriot Watt College and at the University, so I was able to present myself for the Minor on December 19, 1876 (being twenty-one years of age on the 6th of that month), and passed. I well remember going over, to my sister, on the morning of the examination the B.P. processes for making santonin and oxalic acid, and my complete inability when the examiner put into my hand a 16-oz. bottle of oxalic acid, to say nothing about it; nor did my lapse of memory cease when at the end of our interview he tried to see, if I had recovered it. I had not expected much encouragement from my "boss" when about to go to the examination, but I remember I did think him a little hard when he said, "Don't come back here if you have failed." Of course there is the reverse to that, in that it made my visit a rare treat when I received his praise. The "boss" put in long hours (from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. most nights), neither smoked nor drank, and only had a holiday every twenty years. It took the form of a trip round the world. His two such trips were taken with a purpose, and that was to build and equip at his own expense the most up-to-date veterinary college in existence. He did that before he died, at a cost of £27,000. Full of years and honour, he died, leaving behind him a noble institution and an unsullied name. On the afternoon on which I passed my Qualifying examination I was offered a situation with a chemist in Dumbartonshire at the salary of £70 per annum, outdoors, which I readily accepted. My father's last words to me on saying good-bye, were, "Robert, aye be honest"—surely a good motto.

#### IN DUMBARTONSHIRE

Morning and evening at the new pharmacy the local doctor would attend for an hour in the back shop and interview patients at fees varying from 1s. 6d. to 10s., such patients coming into the front shop to have their prescriptions made up. One peculiarity of this old chemist was that when a drug traveller presented his account he was always paid in gold, never by cheque. After being with him three months, he suddenly told me one morning that he was going to Glasgow to undergo an operation that might cost him his life, by the hands of Professor Joseph Lister, afterwards Lord Lister. Suffering from cancer of the mouth and throat, he underwent a very severe operation, and for the rest of his life—twenty years—he was compelled to drink all his food in liquid form, and cauterise his throat after every meal. I never heard him complain, and he was of a most cheerful and kindly disposition. His only regret was that he could not smoke.

Dispensing in Scotland was in a good position, as very rarely did one ever hear of a dispensing doctor. Prices ranged from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. for a 6-oz. mixture and 1s. 8d. to 2s. for an 8-oz.; full prices were charged for patent medicines for the most part. It was during my stay in Dumbartonshire that I learned to make my own moulds for suppositories, pessaries or bougies. I was given a small tin bowl and a bar of pipe-clay; the process consisted in first damping the pipeclay till it was fairly soft, beating it with a pestle to make it smooth and firm, and making a wooden shape, which was

dipped into oil and then into the solid clay. The liquid medicament, on evolving into a solid piece, could be cut out and the clay taken away from its circumference. The same piece of clay could be used quite a number of times. It was during my stay here that one Sunday morning the doctor came in and told me I was not going to church, as a man the previous night had, he thought, committed suicide by taking poison, and someone would arrive presently with the contents of the stomach, so I was wanted to find what the poison was. I demurred to this, till I learned that another chemist (who later became a professor of chemistry in Sheffield) was to help me.

#### WIDER SPHERES

At the end of my eighteen months here I became owner, through my father's kindness, of a pharmacy two years old. The neighbourhood was new and was being spoiled, and as my rent, according to Boyle's law of pressure, went up in inverse ratio to my income, I decided after fourteen years' experience to clear out. I accordingly did so, and accepted an offer to manage a large pharmacy in Sheffield. I had eleven assistants there and did a good business, making my first acquaintance with English pharmacy—which suffered badly in my estimation in comparison with my experience at home. After two years' experience in Sheffield I was offered a post as traveller with a well-known London proprietary firm, and while with them was sent out to South Africa. I just escaped returning by the ill-fated "Drummond Castle," which foundered with all on board off the coast of North Africa. While in their employ I travelled over the North of England, Midlands and the whole of Ireland. Shortly after returning from South Africa I was offered a similar post with the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., and spent the next twenty-five years in their employ. During my stay in South Africa, which began in the autumn of 1894, I had many very pleasant experiences. I eventually sailed for Europe from Durban, via East London and Capetown, spending a day at St. Helena. While with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. I had the pleasure and privilege of spending at their expense two months in the United States, with one month at their laboratories at Detroit and Walkerville. Nothing I have ever seen elsewhere compares with these two establishments. For size, organisation and outlook they are easily first, either in America or Europe. I am glad to place on record that I not only reached the goal of my youthful ambition in their service, but had not realised till after I was on their staff that it was possible to do business in first-class style and to do it with full regard to the most rigid rules of honour and rectitude. I was conscious that I had a right to be proud both of my firm and their goods, and was not required to make any exaggerated or false statements. And so goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life, and I hope to live in God's House for ever.

#### Wills

MR. NATHAN TAYLOR, chemist and dentist, Walton, Cumberland, who died on October 23, left estate of the gross value of £461 16s. 9d.

LIEUT.-COL. ALFRED CONWAY BISHOP, chairman of Kenball, Bishop & Co., Ltd., who died on October 14, has left a fortune of £192,485 6s., with net personalty £184,103 17s. 1d. Many bequests are made to hospitals and charitable institutions.

MR. ROWLAND STAGG, 14 Hayne Road, Beckenham, managing director of C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, who died on November 3, left estate of the gross value of £10,375 14s. 10d., of which £8,519 9s. 7d. is net personalty. Probate of the will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Katherine Eleanor Stagg. The testator left to each of his brothers and sister, John Reginald Stagg, Harold William Stagg, and Helen Beavis, 759 ordinary and 392 preference shares in C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., and the residue of the property to his wife.



## Festivities

### Birmingham Students' Carnival

THE Birmingham School of Pharmacy Students' Association held a whist drive and fancy dress dance at the Imperial Hotel on December 5, when about 130 students and friends were present. Prizes were given by Messrs. J. T. Bell, H. H. Marshall, H. Rigg, also Cuxson Gerrard, Ltd., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Sangers, and Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. The prize winners were:—*Whist*:—Ladies: Miss Nield, Miss Silvester; *Gentlemen*: Mr. Turner, Mr. Morton. *Fancy dress*: Mr. Atkinson, jr., Miss Saunders. *Special prizes*: Miss F. Jessop, Miss Turnock, Mr. Knowles.

### Christmas Party at West Ham

THE West Ham Association of Pharmacists held a successful Christmas party on December 6 at St. James's Hall, Forest Gate, when about 150 were present. The hall was prettily decorated. The small hall, where supper was served, was arranged by the Ladies' Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Reed. The first part of the evening was devoted to dancing. During supper the President (Mr. J. Reed) proposed a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee, the stewards, and the M.C.'s. A vote of thanks was also accorded to Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, May, Roberts, and Sangers, who provided prizes. The remainder of the evening was given over to games, competitions, and dances alternately. The prizes were won as follows: Musical arms, the President and Miss Clark; hat-trimming competition, Mr. J. E. Evans; ladies' nail-driving competition, Mrs. Nicholls; lucky spot waltz, Miss Norah Pratt and Mr. Val Newson; lucky spot fox-trot, Miss Peggy Sewell and Mr. Leonard Arter.

## Chemists' Windows

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by a note on how the displays were arranged.

### A New Front

SMALLEYS (proprietor, Mr. C. Smalley, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist), Carr Street, Ipswich, have been sending out a booklet, on the front cover of which is a detachable photograph, slightly larger than our illustra-



tion, of their new shop-front. A note of originality is struck in the general lay-out of the 36-foot frontage; and this is reinforced in the planning of the interior, fitted in dark mahogany with a drug counter on the left and a toilet counter on the right. An unusual feature is that not one shop-round is visible, the shelves being filled with packed goods of various kinds. Upstairs

there is one showroom for surgical supplies and another for the products of well-known medical speciality houses. The refitting has been carried out by S. Elliott & Sons, Reading, and has resulted in placing at the proprietor's disposal what is perhaps the finest pharmacy in East Anglia.

### A Harrison Window

THE display shown in the accompanying illustration is one "composed" by Mr. W. H. Harrison, chemist and druggist, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, a winner of many prizes in open competition. The posters pasted on the glass have been specially written on current topics. The back and floor of the window are



covered with dark-blue crêpe paper, and the cards inside, like the posters, have been worded for the occasion. Boxes and jars of cream—not too many—are arranged symmetrically: the pole is made from empty boxes piled up, with card man at the top. The window proved a great attraction, helping sales considerably.

### "The Shop that had Never Paid"

THIS is the title of an article by Mr. Thomas Marns, chemist, Ealing, contributed to "Retail Selling," in which is described the steps which the writer took to convert a business from one that had never paid to one which may fairly be described as prosperous. Mr. Marns gives illustrations of the shop-front as it was and as it is now after he has spent £600 on rebuilding it. The advice is given to young men: "Keep a sharp look-out for your chance, and when it does come, grab it with both hands, stick to it, and you are bound to do well." The same number gives the text of the lecture which Mr. T. H. Lewis recently gave before the Ealing Pharmacists' Association (*C. & D.*, November 24, p. 712).

AN OLD JOKE.—Within the past few weeks we have received from more than one subscriber a Press cutting comprising a fusillade of puns fired off by an imaginary customer in a United States drug-store. The prototype of this trifle appeared in the *C. & D.*, II, 1833, p. 126; it was then ascribed to the "Detroit Press," and the ending (omitted in the cuttings sent us) was: "'We have had a pleasant time, and I shall caraway—' But the poor druggist lay dead." This class of joke is presumably kept in cold storage somewhere—in this instance for thirty-five years.



## Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1923, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 31, 1923.)

- "THE CAMEL DRUG COY., LIMITED," with picture of camel and check device; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Camel Drug Co., Ltd., 104A Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. 438,600.
- "PEPTAMALT"; for a meat, pepsin and malt preparation for use in a medicated wine (3) and for a meat and malt food (42). By Brand & Co., Ltd., 72-84 South Lambeth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.8. 439,002/003. (Associated.)
- "CUBOIL"; for an ointment (3). By W. A. Taylor, 10 Back Balloon Street, Dantzic Street, Manchester. 441,277.
- "ACHILLES PRODUCTS" on circular device, including foot and cross; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By The Chiropodists' Supply Co., Ltd., 92 Charlotte Street, London, W.1. 439,568.
- "FRESCOLA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Barrington & Sons, Ltd., 202 Great Britain Street, Dublin. 440,370.
- "SAVOLY KYX" on leaf shape device; for nail polish (48). By The Armand Co., 124 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. 440,578.
- "PORTICO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. C. Goodwin, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 440,839.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 7, 1923.)

- "ZEPHO"; for water softening preparations (1). By Becco Engineering and Chemical Co., Ltd., 158 City Road, London, E.C.1. 441,144.
  - "RUSTOFITE"; for chemicals (1). By The Rowe Chemical Co., 13A Newbury Road, Highams Park, Essex. 439,274.
  - "AVRA"; for chemicals (1). "KODAK"; for chemicals (2 and 3), and for goods (50). "DIOMATIC" and "KODAMATIC"; for all goods (8). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 440,883; 439,488/489/501; 441,139/140. (Associated.)
  - "PELVEEK"; for a poultry medicine (2). By J. J. Brather-ton, 205 Blackburn Road, Accrington, Lancs. 439,248.
  - "SASSO"; for soap and pomade for destroying nits (3). By Tanmouth Manufacturing Co., 1 New Park Road, London, S.W.2. 437,662.
  - "CIBALUMIN" and "ATOQUINOL"; for all goods (3). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141-227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 439,564; 440,681. (Associated.)
  - "GERMOZONE" and "GERMOLOID"; for all goods (3). By The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Chester Road, Manchester. 439,719; 439,720. (Associated.)
  - "STARLIGHT"; for medicinal petroleum jelly (3). By Sterns, Ltd., 16 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. 440,334. (Associated.)
  - "PULMOSIL"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By G. Rossi, Corso Umberto 5, Demonte, Coni, Italy. 440,390.
  - "ANTASMA"; for a medicine (3). By J. M. Bannerman & Co., 7A Grange Road, Edinburgh. B441,129.
  - "ANDY'S"; for a medicine (3). By Scott & Turner, Ltd., 4 Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 441,333.
  - "GAMBOL"; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 440,901/902. (Associated.)
  - "BABADENT"; for all goods (48). By T. O. Roberts, 11 Hale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. 439,600.
  - "POLICHINELLE"; for manicure toilet preparations (48). By C. Davis, 22 Rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. 440,620.
  - "AZA"; for dental preparations (48). By R. J. C. Love-day, 45 Fortescue Road, Bournemouth. 441,145.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 14, 1923.)
- "PAPYRUS"; for photographic films (1). By Kosmos Photographics, Ltd., Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. 440,704.
  - "AVRA"; for chemicals (1). "KODASCOPE"; for photographic films (1) and for all goods (8). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 440,833; 441,375/142.
  - "MOORSOL"; for an insecticide (2). By G. Moores & Sons, 2 Albany Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. 439,923.
  - "HOPOL"; for chemicals (2). By Hopol, Ltd., Wheelock, Sandbach, Cheshire. 441,202.
  - "PHOSQUIRO"; for quinine and iron wine (3). By Stokes & Son, Ltd., 164 Union Street, Plymouth. 438,379.
  - "HOVET"; for a headache medicine (3). By P. Mitchell, 8 Church Street, Dumbarton. B439,339.

- "TRUMPETER"; for medicated wines (3). By F. E. Pease, Bakehouse Hill, Market Place, Darlington. 438,601/4. (Associated.)
  - "H. H. STUNT" in script; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. A. Wilson, 156 Merton Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19. 440,118.
  - "JAY" and "21" with facsimile signature, "E. H. Beckett," on label device ("21" disclaimed); for medicines and liniments (3). By E. H. Beckett, "Rose Lea," Woodland Grove, Blackpool. 440,115.
  - "FOSFOXYL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., 238A Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. 440,293.
  - "BLACK DIAMONDS FOR THE CHEST AND LUNGS" and letters "A H F" on label device, including black diamond shape and pine trees ("Black Diamonds" and "A H F" disclaimed); for chest and lung lozenges (3). By A. H. Forrester, 142 St. Clair Street, Kirkcaldy. 440,602.
  - "BAXEN" and "WEX"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Griffiths, Hughes, Ltd., 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. 440,732/733/736/737. (Associated.)
  - "OSMOS"; for medicinal salts (3). By Osmos Salts, Ltd., 6 Burgon Street, London, E.C.4. 441,027.
  - "AB-NA-REM"; for a rheumatism remedy (3). By W. Abbott, 34 Holford Square, London, W.C.1. 441,215.
  - "TEMPLE BRAND" under picture of Temple on label device; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Essenflour Products, Ltd., 6-8 Beauchamp Street, London, E.C.1. 441,331.
  - "ARDEENTE"; for instruments for the aid of deaf persons (11). By R. H. Dent, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. 441,381.
  - "RECTONA"; for photographic paper (39). By Gevaert Photo-Producten Naamlooze Vennootschap, 25 Sep-testraat, Oude-God, near Antwerp, Belgium. 439,714.
  - "MY GARDEN" and "SUMMER NIGHT," with landscape devices; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By Price's Soap Co., Ltd., Lever House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4. 439,771/772/773/774. (Associated.)
  - "SAVOLIN"; for toilet creams (48). By Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 439,962.
  - "ROSE-OMOL" ("Rose" disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By Peremol, Ltd., Hill Top, Great Glen, near Leicester. 435,292.
  - "ESS VIOTTO" ("Ess" disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London, W.3. 440,808. (Associated.)
  - "CENTRIOL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Crown Perfumery Co., Ltd., Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool. 441,043.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 21, 1923.)
- Device formed of letter "S" and circle ("S" disclaimed); for veterinary oils (2), medicinal oils (3), and for toilet oils (48). By Standard Oil Co., Constable Hook, Bayonne, Hudson Co., New Jersey, U.S.A. 437,276/277/281. (Associated.)
- "BUR-BRI"; for chemicals (1). By F. Burris & Sons, 7-15 Redcliffe Street, Bristol. 441,725.
  - "PHARMA" with facsimile signature, "J. TAYLOR" on label; for goods (3) and for an infants' food (42). By J. Taylor (Trongate), Ltd., 114 Trongate, Glasgow. 424,708; 437,519.
  - "SYNTHOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Société Française de Recherches et Applications Scientifiques, 10 Boulevard Poissonniere, Paris. 438,255.
  - "AGOLENE"; for all goods (3). By The Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Chester Road, Manchester. 439,159.
  - "KADA"; for a remedy for piles (3). By F. W. Thompson, 75 Leicester Place, Leeds. 439,955.
  - "FRESH AIR"; for soap (3). By A. Finlay, Ltd., Victoria Square, Belfast. 440,184. (Associated.)
  - "VANILAX"; for medicinal preparations in jelly form (3). By G. A. Goddon, 18 Rylett Crescent, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12. 439,322.
  - "SOLETRINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By S. H. Long, 2 Lugard Road, Peckham, London, S.E.15. 440,508.
  - "FEEN-A-MINT"; for a laxative confection (3). By Health Products Corporation, 9 East 40th Street, New York, U.S.A. 440,391.
  - "URENILE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Société Anonyme des Produits Chimiques et Pharmaceutiques Maurice, 68 rue Berkendael, Brussels. 440,715.
  - "PECTUSSIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. Siddall, 119 King Street, Egremont, Cheshire. 441,779.



## Pharmaceutical Botany

### XXXVI. Oak

THE British oak (*Quercus robur*, Linné, Fig. 117) signifies in Celtic a "fine" tree, and in national tradition the rugged grandeur, strength, and lasting power of British character. The plant is widely diffused over Europe and Northern Asia, being largely cultivated for its valuable wood and bark. The oak tree is in its prime when 100 to 300 years old, though it lives some 500 years or more, which is longer than any other tree native to this country.



FIG. 117.—THE BRITISH OAK (*Quercus robur*, Linné.)

The trunk is tall and clean, with a comparatively small head when trees grow closely together, but in the open the trunk branches freely and widely, so that the plant attains a magnificent size. There are two types of British oak. The commonest of these in England and the lowlands of Scotland is *Quercus robur pedunculata*, with leaves sessile or only shortly stalked, but fruits somewhat separated on a peduncle from one to five inches long. The other variety, *Quercus robur sessiliflora*, has leaf stalks a half to one inch long, but fruits are close together on short peduncles. It occurs scattered in woods of the pedunculate variety, but is the predominant type in North Wales and hilly parts of England, where the ground is poorer. The leaves are characteristic in shape (lyrate) with rounded lobes (sinuate margin). These fall in autumn (deciduous), but stripping is slow and, in mild weather, some of the decayed leaves may persist on the tree until the close of the winter. The flowers are borne in catkins appearing in spring (April or May), when the leaves also begin to sprout. Both staminate (or "male") and pistillate



FIG. 118.—*QUERCUS ROBUR PEDUNCULATA*. Showing pendant catkins of staminate flowers below and pistillate flowers above.

(or "female") catkins appear on the same branch (monœcious) (Fig. 118). The "male" catkin is a pendulous spike, each flower in the axil of a bract consisting of varying number of stamens (usually four to ten), surrounded by an inconspicuous perianth with four to seven segments (Fig. 119). A rudimentary ovary may be present. The female catkin consists of two to three flowers in a cluster (*sessiliflora*) or separated owing to being stalked (*pedunculata*, Fig. 118). Each female flower (in the axil of a bract) consists of an ovary surmounted by a trilobed stigma surrounded by overlapping scales which afterwards develop into the well-known acorn cup (Fig. 120). A perianth represented by three to eight teeth forms above the ovary (epigynous) so that the latter is inferior (Fig. 121). The stigmas are receptive before the pollen is shed from the same branch. The ovary is trilocular (as the stigma indicates), each cavity containing two ovules. The ripe fruit or acorn contains only one seed, the others being killed during a struggle for supremacy, an example of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The oak is a survival of early Dicotyledons which in its specialised flowers and fruits exhibits developments on separate lines comparable with the setting of one to two seeds in umbellifers and composites, the highest types of their families.



FIG. 119.—THREE "MALE" OAK FLOWERS.



FIG. 120.—SINGLE "FEMALE" OAK FLOWER. With bract and scales.

The timber varies considerably in appearance and strength, and it is not known why some trees will produce rich brown wood while others growing near by under the same conditions are of ordinary colour. Oak wood is famous for its strength and lasting qualities in both dry and wet surroundings. Oak bark is valuable chiefly for the tannin it contains. Its colour is due to oxidation products of tannin, which are of uncertain composition and are termed phlobaphenes. Oak bark is used sometimes in pharmacy in the form of a decoction as an astringent. Peeling of bark is done usually in spring or early summer, when it contains most tannin and is readily removed. The chief use of the bark is for turning (or tanning) animal hides into leather.

"Cork," sent chiefly from Spain, is the outer layers of bark of the Cork Oak, *Quercus suber*, removed when five to seven years old (but leaving sufficient living inner bark not to injure the tree). Acorns are sometimes used for feeding pigs, but these cause casualties at times, apparently from acute indigestion due to overfeeding.

Oak trees are very liable to be affected by morbid growths known as galls. These are due to the puncture of an insect which, in laying its eggs, sets up an abnormal growth, thus removing the grub from the inner tissues of the plant. Continual stimulation by an irritant secreted by the larva appears to be necessary for the full development of the gall, as its growth stops if the larva dies. The galls on the British oak are known as oak-apples. The Aleppo galls of commerce are

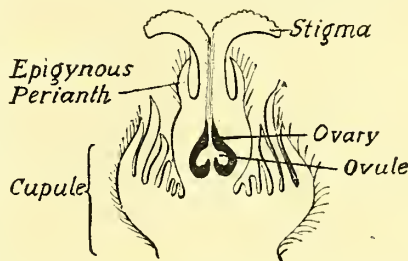


FIG. 121.—"FEMALE" OAK FLOWER IN SECTION



FIG. 122. FRUITING BRANCH OF OAK WITH ACORNS



derived from another species of oak (*Quercus infectoria*, Oliver).

Weather prophets pay attention to ash and oak in the spring. A wet spring brings out ash leaves early, while a dry spring affects little the more deeply-rooted oak, so that it will often precede the ash as regards bursting of its buds when the early part of the year is dry.

## Recent Patents

**Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions.** The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of British patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Silver Iodide Compounds.**—A process for preparing a soluble colloidal silver iodide compound, containing 30 per cent. of silver iodide, by treating a solution of colloidal silver containing an oxidised protein (gelatin) with iodine. (Parke, Davis & Co. 206,954.)

**Poultry Wash.**—A wash for preventing feather pecking in poultry consisting of: Epsom salts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; flowers of sulphur, 2 oz.; bitter aloes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; friars' balsam, 1 drachm mixed with half a pint of paraffin oil and applied with a soft brush to the feathers of the birds. (H. Parsons. 206,751.)

**Preparation of Anhydrous Alcohols.**—A process for the continuous production of absolute alcohol by adding to the aqueous alcohol in a rectifying column a liquid which is practically immiscible with water, but miscible with alcohol, such as benzol, carbon tetrachloride, etc. (U.S. Industrial Alcohol Co. 206,747.)

**Barbituric Acid Compounds.**—A process for the preparation of new barbituric acid compounds possessing powerful analgesic properties consisting in treating 4-dimethyl-amino-2,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolon with dipropyl, diallyl or phenylethyl barbituric acid. The resulting compounds have a yellow colour and are soluble in water. (Chemische Fabrik vormals E. Schering. 198,379.)

### GERMAN

**Palatable Cod-liver Oil.**—The livers are cut into small pieces and placed in a special apparatus, together with a large amount of water, which is then heated, under reduced pressure, to a temperature below 90° C. (P. Möller, Heyerdahl. D.R.P. 379,122.)

**Preparation of Essences.**—A process for preparing concentrated essences for mouth washes, lotions, perfumes, etc., which are miscible with water, consisting in mixing the essential oils with a sulphurated oil or fatty acid (Turkey red oil), followed by treatment with exsiccated potassium carbonate. (F. Bräunlich. D.R.P. 385,309.)

**Formaldehyde Soap.**—Saponified stearin is treated with formaldehyde solution, and water at 50° to 60° C., and the mixture then stirred till cold. The resulting formaldehyde soap is mixed with potassium palmitate or stearate reduced pressure, to a temperature below 90° C. (P. resulting soap has the consistency of an ointment, and contains from 6 to 10 per cent. of formaldehyde solution. (A. Becker. D.R.P. 385,305.)

**Removal of Tattoo Marks.**—Consists in the use of three solutions which are applied successively to the marks: (1) Zinc acetate, 0.5; petroleum benzin, 0.5; nitric acid, 20; distilled water, 79 parts; (2) picric acid, 0.5; propyl alcohol, 1; oil of cloves, 0.05; concentrated acetic acid, 97.45 parts, and 1 drop of carbolic acid; (3) silver nitrate, 15; methyl alcohol, 2; distilled water, 83 parts. (K. Paesler. D.R.P. 385,666.)

**Sulphur Preparation.**—A sheep dip which liberates sulphurous acid and colloidal sulphur is obtained by the use of a mixture of sodium thiosulphate, 600 parts; tartaric acid, 395 parts, to which 5 parts of ultramarine blue are added, the latter serving as indicator on preparing the solution, the disappearance of the blue colour showing that the reaction is completed. (Kaban Chemische Fabrik, G.m.b.H. D.R.P. 379,436.)

## Opticians' Conference

A JOINT conference of the Councils and Executive of the British Optical Association, the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, and the Association of Wholesale and Manufacturing Opticians was held recently to discuss various methods and suggestions of joint action in the matter of legislation for opticians, and also for some scheme of interesting the public in the question of conservation of vision and the proper use of spectacles. The Clerk and Court of the Spectaclemakers' Company had been invited to attend the meeting, but were not represented. Mr. W. B. Barker, President of the British Optical Association, who occupied the chair, said it was considered by opticians in this country that they ought to be in line with their fellow-craftsmen in the United States, in New Zealand and in Queensland and other countries where they have recognition as a right. It would also be greatly to the advantage of the optical trade and the spectacle-wearing public as a whole if the opticians had the power of regulating their own industry. Many thought the time had come for consolidating the trade in all its branches, and they were anxious that the status and education of the practising optician should be vastly improved. Bearing these points in mind, Mr. Barker thought there was a just cause for some form of recognition or legislation. Continuing, he said the recent supplementary examinations which the British Optical Association has been conducting proved that the sight-testing optician himself is extremely keen on this question of recognition, and cannot understand why the matter is shelved year after year and apparently nothing is done. Out of over 600 applications for the supplementary examination, over 40 per cent. are from members of the Spectaclemakers' Company. The Joint Council of Qualified Opticians had more than justified its existence, and the turnover at the present time is approaching the rate of £30,000 a year. Mr. Aves outlined a scheme for obtaining funds for collective advertising. He suggested that the optician, when paying his monthly account, should instruct his wholesale house to pay  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the 5 per cent. discount into the collective advertising fund. The sum obtained by this means, Mr. Aves thought, would reach £20,000 to £50,000 a year, and be further increased by a contribution from the wholesaler. After a long discussion the chairman put the following resolutions:—

1. That this joint meeting of retail and wholesale opticians—realising the increasing possibilities for service which the optical craft can render to the public—recommends that measures be taken for the early formation of a scheme, designed (a) to encourage the further development of optical science and industry; (b) to inform and educate public opinion on the necessity for conserving vision, and (c) to ensure fullest publicity regarding the services which the sight-testing optician can render to the community.

2. That a small representative committee of the above Societies be nominated to consider the immediate formation of such a scheme, and to advise and report to a further joint conference as to the best form of constitution.

These were seconded by Mr. Houghton, chairman of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, and carried unanimously. It was further decided that the representative committee consist of two members of each of the three bodies, in addition to their respective secretaries, the following members being elected: B.O.A., Messrs. Aves and Barker; I.O.O., Messrs. Houghton and Upson; A.W.M.O., Messrs. Henry C. Raxworthy and H. L. Taylor.

## Coming Events

Thursday, December 27

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W., at 3 p.m. Sir Wm. Bragg will commence the series of Christmas Juvenile Lectures "Concerning the Nature of Things." Subsequent lectures on December 29, January 1, 3, 5 and 8.

THE FALING PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCH will hold a joint meeting at Faling Town Hall on January 8 at 8.30 p.m. Speaker: Dr. Edward Burnett, M.B., Ch.B., B.S. Subject: "Danger Signals in Counter Prescribing." Members of other associations invited.



## Personalities

MR. S. FARR (W. J. Lewis, Ltd., chemists), Leicester, is leaving for Australia, where he intends to settle.

CAPTAIN KENWARD (The Parkside Manufacturing Co., London, S.E.1) is at present suffering from influenza, but hopes to be on the road again early in 1924.

MR. R. DEMUTH has been ill at the Sanatorium, Gutenbrunn, Baden, Vienna, since November 9, and has undergone two operations. He is likely to remain at the Sanatorium until the end of January.

At the annual meeting of the Blackburn and District Commercial Travellers' Association, recently, Mr. W. E. Woolley (Cupal, Ltd., manufacturing chemists) was appointed Vice-President in succession to his late father.

As their representatives in the North of England and Scotland, respectively, Parfumerie L. T. Piver (Paris), 102 Dean Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. C. T. Coman, 15 Park Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., and Mr. R. Hawkins, 102 George Street, Edinburgh.

MR. EDWARD C. DAVIES, M.Sc., chemist and druggist, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, has been appointed assistant lecturer in chemistry at the Natal Technical College, Durban. Mr. Davies contributed an interesting paper on the assay of colchicum to the proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held at Scarborough in 1921.

MR. CHAS. A. HILL, B.Sc., F.I.C., managing director of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and a warden of the Salters' Company, attended the Distribution Day dinner at the company's hall in Swithin's Lane, E.C., on December 13. The Master (Dr. A. C. Hill), who presided, was also supported by another warden, Mr. R. de Q. Quincey (Richard Quincey & Son). Lord Askwith proposed the toast of "Science and Industry," to which Sir Max Muspratt responded.

MR. CHAS. L. HUISKING, head of the firm of Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., New York City, will visit Europe in the early part of the New Year. Mr. Huisking's intention is to visit again the principal European markets in connection with the interests represented by the various departments of his firm, which include chemicals, drugs, essential oils and spices. While in Europe Mr. Huisking will make his headquarters at the office of the associate British house, Chas. L. Huisking, Ltd., 74 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

MR. J. W. THORPE, President of the Bradford Pharmaceutical Association for the current session, was apprenticed at Barnsley, and gained further experience at Northallerton, Rotherham, Sheffield and Harrogate. He qualified in 1904, and commenced business on his own account, eight years ago, at 127 Killinghall Road, Bradford. Mr. Thorpe has taken an active part in the affairs of the Association, of which he was Vice-President last year. He has also been the secretary and a director of the Bradford Chemists' Alliance—a mutual supply organisation founded by the Association—since its inception six years ago. Mr. Thorpe is a member of the Order of Foresters, and enjoys a game of golf.

THE following Freemasons connected with pharmacy were present at the installation meeting of the Edward Terry Lodge, 2,722, in London, on December 13:—W. Bro. John W. Royle, W.M., Bro. J. A. Alban Atkin, S.W., W. Bro. T. Batey, W. Bro. Donald J. Grant, W. Bro. W. L. Williams, W. Bro. A. J. Greatrex, W. Bro. C. B. Baker, Bro. W. C. Tarry, Bro. W. E. D. Shirliff, Bro. W. Lloyd Evans, Bro. William R. Roberts, and Bro. Walter B. Falding. Among the visitors present were:—W. Bro. A. J. Bullen Cooper, Bro. A. Proctor Atkinson, W. Bro. T. W. Cleave, W. Bro. J. T. Barrett, W. Bro. Percy Barrs, W. Bro. W. M. Cooper, Bro. W. Osmond Morris, Bro. E. D. Proudlock, Bro. Frank Arnold, Bro. G. M. Stevenson, and Bro. J. Milner.

GOVERNMENT figures give the cost of living at December 1 as "approximately 77 per cent. above that of July 1914," a rise of two points compared with the figures for November 1.

## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated

ELWELL.—At 58 Thatches, Harlow Common, Essex, the wife of John Elwell, and daughter of Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1, of a son.

HALL.—At Main Street, Bailieboro', co. Cavan, on November 30, the wife of Samuel S. Hall, M.P.S.I., of a daughter.

## Marriages

COULL—WOTHERSPOON.—At Christiansborg Church (Scottish Mission), Accra, on December 13, Captain Robert Coull, B.Sc., Department of Agriculture, Gold Coast Colony, eldest son of Mr. George Coull, D.Sc., Ph.C. (Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh), Smith's Place House, Leith, to Laura Louise, only daughter of the late Mr. John Wotherspoon, Edinburgh.

## Deaths

BALLINGALL.—At 10 Victoria Park Drive, South Whiteinch, on December 14, Mr. Peter Ballingall, chemist and druggist. Mr. Ballingall, who qualified in 1879, was in business in Glasgow for many years. On the purchase of his premises by the Glasgow District Subway Railway, for the purpose of erecting Bridge Street Station, he removed to 1136 Dumbarton Road.

BEACH.—At 56 South Street, Bridport, recently, Mr. Wesley Beach, chemist and druggist, late of Oruro, South America, aged eighty-five.

CLOWES.—At "The Grange," College Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.21, on December 18, Mr. Frank Clowes, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at University College, Nottingham, aged seventy-five. Professor Clowes held the professorate of chemistry at Nottingham from 1881 to 1897, and was also the first principal of University College. At the Nottingham meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1893 he read a paper on the college course for pharmaceutical students, a course covering three years. From 1897 to 1913 Professor Clowes was chemical adviser to the London County Council and director of the Council's laboratories, and more recently he became expert adviser on gas to the City of London Corporation. He served terms of office as President of the Society of Chemical Industry, Vice-President (1900-03 and 1910-13) of the Institute of Chemistry, and Vice-President (twice) of the chemical section of the British Association. His published works include text-books on qualitative analysis (which has reached a ninth edition), quantitative analysis (now in its twelfth edition), and practical chemistry.

FAIRMAN.—In a Sunderland nursing home, on December 15, following an operation, Mr. George Peters Fairman, Ph.C. (George P. Fairman & Son, Ltd., chemists, 21 St. Bede's Terrace and 24 Vine Place), aged seventy-three. Mr. Fairman passed the Major examination in 1874, and shortly afterwards opened premises at the junction of Toward Road and Borough Road, Sunderland. Twenty-five years ago he moved to Vine Place, where he built up an extensive business. Mr. Fairman was twice married, and is survived by a widow and a family.

SCHOLEFIELD.—Recently, Mr. William Scholefield, retired chemist and druggist, Tadcaster. Mr. Scholefield, who was in business before August 1, 1868, took a prominent part in local affairs, having been a member of the parish council and other public bodies.

WALLWORK.—Recently, Mr. G. B. Wallwork, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Wallwork, Ph.C., Tyldesley, Manchester, aged thirty-seven.

WILTON.—In India, recently, after a brief illness, Mrs. Doris Wilton, only child of Mr. George Whitfield, Ph.C., Mayor of Scarborough.



## Trade Notes

**IMPROVED GINGER WINE ESSENCE** of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (*C. & D.*, December 15), finds rapidly increasing favour for producing an acceptable winter beverage.

**ITALIAN PRODUCE.**—W. Sanderson & Sons, Messina, include in their advertisement illustrations of their citric acid factory. Their product is sold as the "Sada" brand.

**RUBBER GOODS** of all kinds are made by George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow whose advertisement illustrates some of the chief lines that interest chemists.

**ASPIRIN AND HEXAMINE.**—N. V. Chemicalien and Metaalhandelmaatschappij, 37-38 Damrak, Amsterdam, are in a position to supply acetylsalicylic acid and hexamine at advantageous prices.

**DIARY CORRECTIONS.**—We shall be glad if subscribers will please make the following corrections in the Trade Directory Section of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1924:—

Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., reference to advertisement should be p. 224.

John & E. Sturge, Ltd. (p. 300), bichromate of potash should read bicarbonate of potash.

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**—The following additional or altered closing dates have been notified since our previous list appeared:—A. Bourjois & Cie, Ltd., 66 Carter Lane, E.C.4, December 22 to 27; Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd., 91 and 92 Great Saffron Hill, E.C.1, December 24 to 28; W. Edwards & Son, 14-18 Nile Street, City Road, N.1, December 24 to 27; The R. H. Heward Co., Crown Road Works, Twickenham, December 24 to 27; Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 44-50 Southwark Street, S.E.1, December 27 to 31 inclusive (stocktaking): only urgent orders dealt with.

**INSULIN PRICE REDUCTION.**—Insulin "A.B." brand issued by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., will be reduced in price from January 1 as follows:—Phials containing 5 c.c., or 100 units or 10 doses, 12s. 6d. each; phials of 10 c.c., or 200 units or 20 doses, 25s. each. The distributors' discount is increased from 15 to 20 per cent. Insulin is now available in large quantities, and all demands can be met promptly. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. also inform us that the increased demand for "Wellcome" brand insulin, resulting in more economic production, has enabled the firm to reduce the price to 12s. 6d. per phial, containing 100 units (10 doses) in 5 c.c. The trade discount has been increased to 20 per cent.

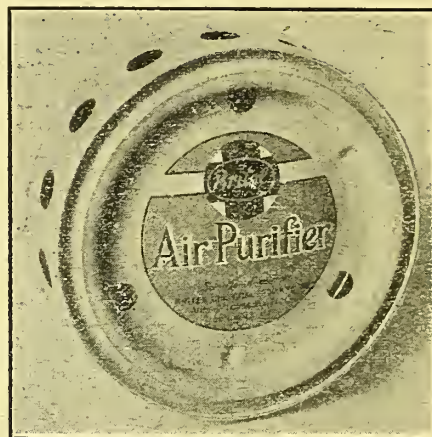
**CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.**—The following business houses are wishing their customers and friends the season's greetings through advertisements in this issue:—

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.	Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.	London College of Pharmacy
Berton, A., Ltd.	Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd.
Bourjois, A., & Cie, Ltd.	Pears, A. & F., Ltd.
Bush, W. J. & Co., Ltd.	Reuter, R. J., Co., Ltd.
Eno, J. C., Ltd.	Sangers
Enolin, Ltd.	Smith, T. & H., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	Spurway et Cie, Ltd.
Ford, T. H., Ltd.	Waide, T., & Son, Ltd.
Greiff, R. W., & Co., Ltd.	Westminster College of Pharmacy
Harley, T.	Zeal, G. H., Ltd.

**BICREOL BISMUTH CREAM.**—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, have introduced for intramuscular medication in syphilis "Bicreol" bismuth cream, which consists of pure metallic bismuth, in an extremely fine state of subdivision, incorporated in a creo-camph. basis, each c.c. containing 0.15 gm. of the active element. The action of bismuth resembles mercury rather than arsenic, but it is probable that its most valuable function will be that of an adjunct in mercurial or arsenical treatment. The disadvantages attendant on bismuth treatment are comparatively slight. These include stomatitis, which is readily controlled with simple

mouth washes, and blue lines or patches which may appear on the lips or gums. The latter symptom is suggestive of lead poisoning, but "Bicreol" is absolutely free from lead. It is issued in pots of 2 ounces.

**BRITOL AIR PURIFIER.**—The illustration shows the newest form of the Britol air purifier made by Britex Chemical Products, Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1. The outer case, adapted for hanging up



in a room or lavatory, is perforated with holes and inside a sealed tin of Britol is placed. When required for use the lid of the Britol container is removed and a gaseous disinfectant is then evolved for a long time.

## Business Changes

J. & J. THOMPSON & Co., LTD., chemists, Oldham, have opened a branch at 8 High Street.

MR. D. COLEBROOK, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 91 London Road, Bromley, Kent.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., have opened new branches at 59 Kirkgate, Bradford, and at 53 Market Place, Heckmondwike.

MR. D. P. RAE, chemist and druggist, Redruth, has acquired the business of Mr. William C. Blayney, chemist and druggist, Stanmore.

MR. H. L. THIRLWELL, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. S. T. Briggs, chemist and druggist, 71 High Street, Willington, co. Durham.

MR. S. T. BRIGGS, chemist and druggist, 71 High Street, Willington, co. Durham, has acquired the business of Mr. R. Nicholson, Ph.C., 85 Bondgate, Darlington.

MR. T. THOMAS, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business at The Square, Treharris, to Mr. G. O. Jones, and has opened the New Dock Pharmacy, Llanelly.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

H/1912. Argentothicglyc sulphate of sodium (for intestinal disinfection for dogs)	M/2511. paration of garlic, Maker of bottles, branded B.B.B.
A/1812. Beaverette powder cases	B/1812. Matthews' castor oil
A/1912. "British Flag" brand saffron	S/1912. Octagen (for earache)
A/1912. "Crown" brand saffron	E/1712. "Paradesia" perfume
C/42. Dr. Luntz's Flaxolyn	R/1912. Rejuven (London supply)
T/1912. Kylat Pills (a pre-	A/1912. "Sun Rising" brand saffron
	M/1112. Uterine Catholicum
	R/1912. Venoline (for piles)



## Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

### The Letters on Unemployment

in your last week's issue are not very helpful to the solution of the problem, and the suggestions made for dealing with the evil so far as it affects the shopkeeping class are mutually destructive. "Veteran," for instance, would have us chemists employ assistants we do not really need, and yet asserts that one of the worst difficulties we have to complain of as tradesmen is the wages bill. He says, too, quite rightly, that only drastic methods will avail; and yet the suggestion he makes for our contribution to the effort required is but a half-hearted act of charity, which would be more than ever impracticable if his other suggestion of state dispensaries for Insurance work were adopted. Mr. Lattimer is not much more convincing. With what he says about state and trade-union interference with our natural inclination to labour most of us will probably agree; but on the face of it the lengthening of the hours of labour of those who are already employed would rather tend to keep others out of work than to reduce unemployment. Some theoretical political economists have advocated short hours for the express purpose of increasing the number of workers. The problem is one that can only be dealt with by Government, and that on broad lines. Its solution lies in public works of a productive and reconstructive character, coupled possibly with some liberal emigration scheme.

### Mr. Marns

and "Disgusted M.P.S." deal in their letters of last week with closely related subjects—if not with two aspects of the same subject, but Mr. Marns keeps closer to the point that is troubling most of us. It lies very much in our own power to determine what lines of business we go into; we are indeed to a certain extent forced into competition with the "company octopuses" if they invade our neighbourhood, but it is better policy to keep our pharmacies as distinct as possible from their "stores," and this should determinate the limit beyond which we will not follow their methods. The difficulty Mr. Marns emphasises is less easy to overcome; still, I think Mr. Marns exaggerates it. His experience is probably much greater than mine, my lot having for the greater part of my life lain in "the cool sequestered vale" of a country business, and nobody can appreciate fully another's difficulties; yet I venture to say that the multiplication of stock which advertising firms would force upon us may be to a great extent avoided by a resolute attitude. It is here that "personality" tells most effectively. The chemist should be something more than a purveyor of other people's goods; he should be able to make his judgment tell, to be somewhat of a guide and adviser to his clients, and to infuse a sense of personal responsibility into every transaction in which he engages. This manifestly involves the right of selection, and I am aware that in a miscellaneous business it is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain such an attitude. Here is

### The Chemist's Choice:

will he be a mere tradesman, whose main, if not sole, object is to make money as easily and quickly as possible, or will he be content to do less business of a more select kind and with a more disinterested motive? Mind, I do not say that the latter choice is a self-denying one, or that it necessarily means any loss ultimately even of financial success. Nor is it possible always to put the matter so crudely. There may be no deliberate choice involved. The man's character unconsciously determines his conduct; the apparently more exacting course may in some cases be the line of least resistance. I would only urge that where Mr. Marns's difficulty is seriously felt there is a possible way out of it in the cultivation of the attitude I have indicated. As for "Disgusted M.P.S." his suggestion that the Pharmaceutical Society should have

the "disciplinary powers" he speaks of gives point to what I said in your last week's issue in reply to Mr. Simmons.

### There was no Profession of Chemistry,

as the term is now understood, said Mr. A. Chaston Chapman (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 811), before the founding of the Institute of Chemistry in 1877. I do not presume to know how the term is now understood, and I suppose Mr. Chapman was referring to this country only; but when all reservations are made the remark is surely a slur upon the Chemical Society, which was in existence long before 1877, and had had for its Presidents such men as Graham (1841), Hofmann (1861), Crookes (1867), and Frankland (1871), to name no others—though, by the way, J. H. Gladstone was its President in the year in which the Institute of Chemistry was founded. Are we to infer that only members of the latter body are professional chemists in the modern sense?

### The Chelsea Pensioner,

according to the account given of it by Wootton, which is partly founded on notes contributed to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in 1896, can hardly have proprietary rights vested in it, though it is suggested that it may once have been put up as a proprietary. This, however, is pure conjecture. The earliest known formula for it is in Gray's Supplement (1821). Rennie, a few years later, has another which differs from Gray's, nitrate being substituted for bitartrate of potash. Wootton does not mention Rennie, but he refers to this substitution as possibly due to a copyist's error. There are other recipes, in one of which bark and ginger occur.

### The Terms of Reference

for the court of inquiry into the question of the doctors' capitation fee for Insurance service are narrower than I expected, and the finding of the Court, whatever it may be, will leave the general scheme of medical service unaffected. In view of the change of Government which is apparently impending this is just as well. If we have a Labour Government of any permanence we shall almost certainly have a revision of the whole matter, and in any case radical changes in a service of such importance are not proper in such uncertain circumstances. The terms actually laid down are about as awkwardly framed as they possibly could be; and though their meaning may be arrived at by a ratiocinative process, it is not as plain as it might have been. It seems to be implied that payment will not be made for a better service than has been in fact rendered, an implication which is susceptible of more than one interpretation.

### The Emplastrum Oxycroceum

of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was a feeble survival of a very old plaster which in the Augustan Pharmacopœia of 1601 is attributed to Nicolaus (c. 1140), and a later edition has a still feebler form for it under the title Emplastrum Croceum, vulgo Oxycroceum, thus indicating, as in honesty ought to have been done before, that the vinegar which entered into the original composition had been left out. The original form is, I believe, preserved in our first London Pharmacopœia. It is perhaps hardly worth reproducing now. Suffice it to say that it contained a much larger proportion of saffron (from which and vinegar it derived its name), with the addition of colophony, gum ammoniacum, mastic and vinegar. There were other old plasters under the same name, one of which, "censured (says my authority) by Zwelfer," contained neither saffron nor vinegar. "The abridgment of the saffron" in the official form is, I regret to say, attributed by Alleyne to "the covetousness of the wholesale medicine makers." Probably, however, it did not greatly affect the efficacy of the plaster. There was a stick of Emp. Oxycroc. (so-called) in an old box in the shop where I served my apprenticeship, but I do not remember having had to sell or use it.



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## Editorial Articles

### Drug Growing and Control in U.S.A.

THE authorities responsible for the purity of drugs in the United States of America have autocratic powers in dealing with supplies not in accordance with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. A young and enthusiastic department of the Bureau of Chemistry has from time to time sorely distressed exporters in London and importers in New York by their arbitrary condemnations and inappreciation of the fact that crude drugs are not quite the same as museum specimens. Native collectors of drugs are not trained botanists, drug plants vary with habitat, and excessive rain or drought affects these as well as cereal crops. The London market minimises such deficiencies as arise by drawing upon world-wide sources, classifying and sorting the products into different grades to an extent dependent upon economic demands as to quality. Buyers in America are ever trying to "bypass" the London market by "direct" importation, and it is interesting to learn that they are finding also that though pharmacopoeial requirements can be met, the operation of garbling suitably may be costly. Mr. L. J. Schwarz gives in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association" (March 1923, p. 200) a brief review of the crude drugs entered at the Port of New York during 1922. Of 3,500 crude drug shipments, 210 were detained as not complying with the prescribed standard. It is explained that the number of detentions does not justify the belief that the drugs offered for entry were of unusually poor grade. In fact, the quality of imported crude drugs had improved during the last few years. That dogmatic opinion is at last giving way to reason is evident from the following paragraph:—

But very few shipments of sub-standard drugs are destroyed. Most of them are re-exported or re-conditioned in such a manner as to bring them up to standard. During the coming year the Pharmacognosy Laboratory will endeavour to do all it can to assist importers in working out economical methods for re-conditioning such sub-standard importations as may be received from time to time. This will not be done to encourage buying low-grade drugs abroad, but mainly to mitigate a financial loss which might accrue to the importer, and also to make available for this market drugs which otherwise would be lost to it.



The points of interest in regard to individual drugs are contained in the following brief notes. It will be observed that the alleged adulterations refer generally to obviously low-grade products:—

## BARKS

*Cascarilla*.—Some samples of bark contained 30 per cent. wood and stems. Siftings frequently offered for entry invariably dirty (and yielded 15 to 60 per cent. ash).

*Cinchona*.—Four spurious lots identified as bark of *China bicolorata*.

## FLOWERS AND FLOWER PARTS

*Lavender* and *Mallow*.—Poor grades contained high stem and leaf content or flowers had run to seed.

*Saffron*.—Several lots sub-standard owing to excess of yellow styles or moisture (one 20 per cent. moisture).

## FRUITS

*Capsicum*.—Frequently sub-standard, some shipments containing 60 per cent. wormy and mouldy fruits.

*Cubebs*.—"Consistently adulterated," chiefly with so-called stems (up to 15 per cent.) and spurious fruits of *Piper ribesoides* (up to 63 per cent.).

*Colocynthis Pulp*.—Several lots retained owing to excessively high seed content (one lot 38 per cent. seeds and epicarp).

*Umbelliferous fruits* were frequently sub-standard. *Anise*, *Cumin* and *Fennel*, denied clear entry for most part owing to excessive earthy matter, stems and immature fruits. Bitter fennel (*Feniculum piperitum*) was substituted for official fennel in one consignment. Cumin was held until properly cleaned, and recent arrivals were "of excellent quality and clean." Practically every shipment of *Coriander* contained "bored" fruits (up to 10 per cent.). Some lots held up to 10 per cent. of foreign matter, consisting usually of fennel and cereals.

## GUMS, RESINS AND GUM-RESINS

*Acacia* usually conformed with U.S.P. requirements, but several lots contain gum producing dark-coloured solution, and "manifestly not the product called for by the U.S. Pharmacopoeia."

*Azofetida*.—Importations were practically nil, probably owing to heavy consignments of preceding year.

*Benzoin*.—Siam excellent; Sumatra frequently sub-standard (yield as little as 62 per cent. extractive to alcohol), but recent imports quite up to standard.

*Guaiacum resin* generally contained "liberal" quantities of "wood and bark."

*Myrrh* not infrequently at variance with ash requirement and solubility in alcohol.

*Tragacanth*, usually U.S.P., only an occasional lot was excessively dirty.

## LEAVES AND FLOWERING TOPS

*Buchu*.—Adulterations included *Barosma ovatum*, *B. crenulata*, and *Empleurum ensatum*. Some shipments were high in stem content (and ash).

*Belladonna*.—Several recent lots contained scopolia and digitalis leaves.

*Henbane*.—Egyptian has been brought in for the official henbane. Several recent importations consisted for the most part of "rosette" leaves, very low in alkaloids.

*Marjoram*.—"Grossly" adulterated (up to 50 per cent.) with *Cistus* leaves (probably *C. albidus*).

*Sage*.—Greek sage (*Salvia triloba*) was substituted for official sage, to which it is inferior in odour and taste.

*Senna* leaves were found below standard, especially siftings, with excessive quantities of sand.

*Stramonium*.—Poor quality, usually dirty and adulterated with *Xanthium strumarium*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Plantago major* and large stems.

*Thyme*.—Adulterated with *Thymus Zygis* and *Origanum vulgare*.

## ROOTS AND RHIZOMES

*Belladonna*.—Some samples poor grade, consisting largely of stems and old hollow roots. One lot made up of offals, and another consisted predominantly of poke root.

*Couch Grass* contained excess stems (and high ash).

*Ipecacuanha*.—Rio and Cartagena "of good quality for most part." One lot of spurious root (not identified) was free from alkaloids.

*Jalap*.—Resin content did not exceed 8 per cent.; several contained 6 per cent. or less.

*Liquorice*.—Lack of care in collecting and curing is shown by presence of stems and poorly dried, mouldy and decomposing roots.

*Orris Root*.—Extremely mouldy.

*Rhubarb*.—Low in extractive and too much dark centres (over-dried).

*Sarsaparilla*.—Improved in quality; much of Mexican so clean that it must have been washed. Occasional lots very dirty (up to 19.5 per cent. ash).

*Valerian Root*.—Spurious.

## SPORES AND TRICHOMES

*Lycopodium*.—Early supplies excellent, but recent shipments contained small quantities of rye starch, spore cases and inorganic matter (one sample over 8 per cent. acid insoluble ash; another contained 80 per cent. chalk).

*Kamala*.—Three out of four lots showed ash contents double that permissible.

*Lupulin*.—Mostly fine colour and odour. Few lots denied entry because of high sand content.

A lesson learnt long ago in this country is thus being assimilated in America. It is curious that another phase of drug production emphasises the value of Old World experience. Another Government official, Mr. W. W. Stockberger, in discussing "The Status of Drug Plant Growing in the United States of America in 1921" ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," February 1923, p. 120), states there is now "a general recognition of the fact that the demand for most of these crops is relatively small and that the successful marketing of any crops is a more difficult and important problem than that of their production." Growers of botanical herbs and drugs in this country market their own products as herb, juice or extract, or have regular customers for their crops. The efforts of war-time growers in the United States were also largely directed to belladonna, henbane and stramonium. Renewal of imported supplies brought about competition that could not be met by domestic growers, so that during 1921 the artificial stimulus had disappeared, leaving the situation much the same as in pre-war years. From the data available it appears that besides areas devoted to ginseng, hydrastis, cannabis and insect flowers, there were grown in 1921 two to three acres each of belladonna and digitalis, ten of sage, and an indefinite number of small plantings of pink root, blood root, lovage, horehound, podophyllum, aletis, senega, cypripedium, and other drug plants. The slump in 1921 greatly restricted new plantings of hydrastis, but at the end of the year there was more drug than the market could absorb. Sage production nearly reached vanishing point, as growers found it practically impossible to produce herb falling within prescribed ash limits. Some tried to overcome the difficulty by washing, which, however, interferes with drying and endangers quality. A similar difficulty was found with insect flowers, dealers refusing to purchase home-grown product as the inevitable ash ran considerably above the standard limit of 2 per cent. Nevertheless, it is stated that:—

Notwithstanding the unfavourable outlook for commercial drug growing occasioned in 1921 by the disparity between production costs and market returns, stocks of propagating material were maintained by many growers for the purpose of again extending their planting as soon as conditions became favourable.

Thus it has also been proved in America that drug growing is governed by the usual economic law of supply and demand. Only a reputation for super-quality can ensure sale at above normal market value, but no matter how pure a product may be it is "taboo" if it does not accord with recognised standards, however incorrect these may be in reference to purity or activity of drug. Decades of co-operation between growers and collectors on the one hand, and brokers and merchants on the other, have resulted in normal supplies of ever-improving quality for the benefit of regular consumers. Temporary shortage of supply or the speculative element may encourage marketing of poor quality product and result in over-production, to the detriment or benefit of the casual buyer. London



is still the great world's centre for the importation and distribution of crude drugs, and will remain so, because of its capacity to absorb, store and sort all grades of produce without being hampered by artificial standards. It can thus produce the quality required when the demand arises.

We gave in our issue last week (p. 832) the gist of the changes in the descriptions of crude drugs to be embodied in the Tenth Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The tendency of the changes is towards greater details of diagnostical characteristics, belladonna folia introducing a novel example, by summing these up quite in the manner originated by Professor H. G. Greenish. Limits are given for percentage of foreign organic matter and percentage of stem over certain dimensions. In a number of instances limits of size of starch grains or of calcium oxalate have been increased. The utility of including such details is not obvious, as apart from the difficulty of measuring accurately microscopical dimensions, the former particulars must have been incorrect because the drug has itself not changed. On the whole the alterations do not make for the simplicity and definiteness aimed at. The changes in the asafetida monograph recall costly pre-war condemnation of the drug which would pass this new standard. So far the U.S. Government have not erred on the side of leniency in interpreting the U.S.P. requirements. Measuring stem sizes and "estimating" percentage of foreign matter will afford additional scope for activity.

## Insurance Dispensing Terms

### X. Proprietary Preparations

THE question of the supply of proprietary medicines to insured persons has always presented some difficulty to Insurance chemists. In the first drug tariff of 1913 no distinction was made between the fees paid for dispensing proprietary preparations and extemporaneous medicines, and this gave rise to one of the anomalies existing in connection with the drug tariff prepared by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee. This situation led the Departmental Committee to introduce into the dispensing-fee scale for 1916 a flat-rate fee of 1d. plus 0.8d. establishment allowance. This fee was payable in respect of "all solid or liquid drugs, preparations, or articles other than prescribed appliances requiring no compounding or preparation by the chemist." The dispensing fee now paid in respect of all proprietary preparations which are supplied to the insured person without dilution or admixture by the chemist is 3d. We are all familiar with certain recognised classes of proprietary preparations—the secret remedy of which the formula is never disclosed, special preparations made by one particular firm and marketed under a distinctive name, and ordinary galenical preparations bearing some particular brand. There is now, however, another class of medicinal preparations which we can place in the same category as proprietaries; this class includes serums and vaccines, preparations of animal glands, and colloidal preparations. The manufacture of these is not restricted to one particular firm, but they have this in common—that they cannot be made commercially in the pharmacy by the ordinary retail chemist. The question as to whether any medicines of a proprietary character should ever be allowed to be supplied at the cost of the Insurance funds is not within our province. The insured person has been promised proper and sufficient medicine irrespective of the cost, and therefore no preparation can be disallowed

merely because of its cost or its proprietary nature. There are, however, some proprietaries whose formulas are unknown to the prescriber, and these, we think, should not be prescribed by Insurance practitioners at the cost of the drug fund. In some of these the proportions of the chief ingredients are not known, in others the very composition is not disclosed. There are other proprietary preparations which are merely variants of well-known standard galenical preparations. In these cases it is difficult to believe that the therapeutic effects of the proprietary preparation are so much better than those of the preparation made in the pharmacy from the well-known formula. The classes we have referred to are in the minority. In the case of most proprietary medicines their use by medical practitioners in the treatment of insured persons is perfectly legitimate, and the only question which concerns the chemist is the remuneration he receives for supplying them. There is no doubt that the prescribing habits of medical men have undergone considerable change during the period which has elapsed since the introduction of the Insurance Act. Many new remedies owe their success and present popularity to experiments conducted during the war. Vaccine treatment had an opportunity of being thoroughly tested upon the troops, and to-day it occupies a large place in modern practitioners' methods of treatment. Glandular preparations, again, have become very much more popular with medical men during recent years, and are being prescribed in ever-increasing numbers for the treatment of insured persons. A proprietary preparation may be indicated by the prescriber in two ways—either by the name of the maker (when the name of the preparation is an ordinary one), or by a special name which identifies the product. The pharmacist, before he dispenses a proprietary brand of any particular preparation, should be quite sure that the practitioner does in fact intend to prescribe that particular brand. In the case of the arbitrarily coined word he cannot go far wrong; but in the case of a special brand of an ordinary drug or combination of drugs, unless the name of the manufacturer is definitely stated by the prescriber the chemist may not be allowed the price of that particular variety of the preparation in question. It is not enough for the chemist to elect to supply a proprietary brand. For instance, if aspirin tablets are ordered without a reference to any particular maker, any kind of aspirin tablets may be dispensed by the chemist; but the price which would be allowed to him when the prescription was sent up to the pricing bureau would be the price quoted in the tariff for tablets of acetylsalicylic acid. In some areas some of these proprietary preparations may be disallowed altogether, on the ground that they are not considered to be medicines. All medicines, of course, are allowed for insured persons; foods, on the other hand, are barred; but where is the line to be drawn between the two? Many preparations can be classified without difficulty; but a large number also are on the border line between the two classes, and the authorities have never given a clear lead to pharmacists as to which preparations are officially considered to be foods and which are medicines. The danger to chemists is that, while opinions differ in different areas, the chemist who supplies certain borderline articles in the belief that they are allowed may not get paid for them, because the preparation which he dispenses as a medicine may be considered to be a food by the officer in charge of the pricing bureau, and as such may be disallowed. While we believe it is the



general practice in most areas to return to the chemists all forms for which payment cannot be made, we fear that this practice is not followed in every case; and therefore the chemist sometimes remains in ignorance of the fact that the value of one or two prescriptions for expensive proprietary preparations has not been included in his account. This is one of the ways in which chemists may lose money on their Insurance contracts, and some steps should be taken to set their minds at rest on this point. We have two suggestions to make at this stage with reference to proprietary preparations. In the first place, the Ministry of Health might be asked to indicate, for the guidance of all parties concerned in the provision of medical benefit, the class of preparation which should not be prescribed and for which no payment will be made. We realise that the whole question is one of considerable difficulty; but it should be possible to state quite definitely in the case of some of the articles which are prescribed for insured persons that these are not medicinal in character, and therefore cannot be paid for at the cost of the drug fund. Alternatively, it might be indicated in the case of several well-known dietetic preparations for which some medicinal value is claimed that they may be supplied to insured persons. We think that it may be possible for the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, in the course of conversations with the Ministry of Health, which are bound to take place with reference to the new terms for chemists for the year 1924, to obtain some definite guidance in this matter. In the second place, we suggest that it should be an established rule in every pricing office that every prescription, the value of which is not credited to a pharmacist's account, should be returned to him with a note of the reason why it cannot be allowed. If the pharmacist has supplied preparations or articles which he ought to know are not allowed he must bear the loss; but if he has not been allowed the value of preparations concerning which he has had no notice that they would be disallowed, then, if his prescriptions are returned to him, he would be at liberty to appeal to the Insurance Committee against the decision of the pricing officer, or seek the help of his Pharmaceutical Committee in obtaining redress.

### The Mercury Market

ONCE again the market for mercury has become overshadowed by a reappearance of keen Italian competition and a reduction of 300 pesetas per bottle in the price delivered at the Spanish mines, which factors have given rise to an easier feeling. In our issue of October 20 last (page 551), when referring to the marked recovery in the production in Spain and Italy, we explained the circumstances under which the tendency of the market was again shaping upward. Within the past month the position was largely dominated by the increased reserve shown by the Spanish mines, combined with the rather limited supplies available on this side and the abstention of any notable offers by the Italian producers, who recently were presumably fairly well sold ahead. The state of the London market has not been at any time active, while the trade demand has been patchy throughout and chiefly confined to small lots since the renewed advance in the price into comparatively high levels. After dropping in September to about £8 10s. per bottle, quotations fluctuated upwards, and ranged at one period last month to over £10, although so far as could be ascertained very little business, if any, was actually done at above that figure. Towards the end of November, however, there was a change in the

market, as intimated in our Trade Report of December 1, when we stated that the Italian producers were anxious to sell. It is possible that the market may not fall much yet awhile, but confidence is lacking under present weakening factors, and there is reason to believe that the downward tendency will become more definite in the near future. The demand, moreover, has become distinctly poor at this end, and dealers are the more reluctant to enter into c.i.f. contracts for new supplies, either from Spain or Italy. The recent decision of the Council of Administration of the Almaden mines to lower their price to 300 pesetas per bottle net cash delivered at the mines was not altogether unexpected. At the current rate of exchange this would work out at about £8 19s. Making due allowance for c.i.f. costs to get the mercury landed on this side, it will be seen that current spot prices here at £9 15s. to £9 17s. 6d., as asked by dealers, are not inconsistent with first-hand costs from Spain, although apart from the usual discount of 3½ per cent. for cash payment delivered at the mines, the latter are understood to concede to buyers of 1,000 bottles and more, a special discount of 6 per cent., which is also granted to Spanish buyers who use mercury in their own industry, provided they have paid their commercial tax and do not resell for re-export. One peseta per bottle is charged for delivering the mercury free on trucks at Almaden. These were the conditions that were enforced by the Almaden Council of Administration a few months ago. The present Spanish first-hand price at the mines of 300 pesetas compares with 297 pesetas as was fixed early in August last, but it shows a decline of 40 pesetas from that current at the end of June. Fluctuations in the exchange doubtless partly account for the changes which have been made in the official price, apart from considerations as to the question of outside competition and also the internal political crisis. It is obvious that the course of the market now hinges more particularly on the extent to which Italian competition (which had been virtually negligible for some few months past, but is now re-asserting itself), will once again develop. Fair quantities of Italian mercury are now about to arrive, and more regular shipments appear to be expected in the near future, which would thus make for a freer market at this end. The market now stands at much the same level as towards the end of February last, after having been at above £12 a bottle at the beginning of the year, when supplies here were particularly short. A clear indication of this was afforded by the fact that out of the abnormally small imports for last year, amounting to 18,735 bottles, close on 16,000 bottles were re-exported. For the first ten months of this year our total imports at 29,645 bottles were more approximate to pre-war dimensions, while comparing with 14,286 bottles for the corresponding period of last year. Out of the total given, about one-half has been re-exported, which is a good deal less than was generally the case in pre-war times. Of course, since the contract between the Spanish mines and the Rothschild interests came to an end, the distribution of the Spanish supplies has been entirely changed. Up to that time considerable stocks were usually held here, whereas the quantities now imported are only about sufficient to cope with dealers' or trade requirements. The importance of London as a world-market centre is thus nothing like what it was under the Rothschild régime, and a much larger portion of the Spanish output is now being marketed direct with foreign countries. This will thus tend to keep down imports into this country, while re-exports will also continue to be at an attenuated rate.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Branch Meetings

**Bath.**—The annual meeting of the Brighton and Hove Branch was held on December 12, when Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," gave an address on *Problems of Life and Mind*. The retiring President (Mr. Edgar Jones) occupied the chair. The speaker first mentioned a few problems common to mankind—for example, the choice of a mate, education, and vocational selection. Secondary schools should make fuller use of up-to-date knowledge regarding choice of occupation, thus enabling every man to make the fullest use of his ability in the most suitable path of life. To illustrate the haphazard way in which occupations were decided on, he instanced the circumstances which put him into pharmacy. Proceeding, he mentioned the need for higher standards, both in apprentices and apprenticeship; in his opinion the entrance level should be that of the Matriculation examination at least. Mr. Gilmour suggested that assistants should obtain the fullest and widest possible experience, and take pains to get into congenial surroundings when settling down. Pharmacists need never worry as to whether they were professional men or otherwise. It depended entirely on the man himself; his character and his ability and integrity would gain for him the standard he deserved. It was highly important that pharmacists should have some interest outside their business to keep their outlook wide. Mr. R. A. Cripps, the newly-elected President, moved, and Mr. John Plowright seconded, the vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmour. The new officers of the Branch are: *Chairman*, Mr. R. A. Cripps, Ph.C., F.I.C.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Mr. Edgar Jones and Mr. C. G. Yates; *Secretary*, Mr. F. W. Burgess; *Committee*, Messrs. Ashton, Farr, Flatman, Hands, Mackie, Russell, Savage, and Davey. After refreshments, served by the pharmaceutical ladies, a delightful musical entertainment was rendered by the following artists: Mrs. Burgess, Miss H. Fowler, A.L.A.M., Mr. Geo. Kiff, Mr. Eacott, and the Great Hermaline.

**Cambridge.**—The Cambridge Branch met on December 13, when Mr. S. F. Barker presided over a good attendance. Mr. F. Browne, F.I.C., secretary of the Codex Subcommittee, spoke on *The B.P. Codex*. Mr. Barker, in extending a welcome to the lecturer, congratulated Mr. Flanders on his recovery, and made sympathetic reference to Mr. E. A. Morgan, Royston. Mr. Browne briefly told the history of the publication. He gave illustrations of the care that was taken by the Compilation Committee. Upwards of 700 drugs and chemicals included in the Codex are not in the British Pharmacopoeia. Some appeared to be unnecessary, but they were all in use, though some of them were confined to certain districts. Mr. Browne dealt at length with the various monographs, explaining the time and care that was spent by the various experts on each particular subject, all of whom were authorities on the subjects. He mentioned arsenobenzol, acriflavine, benzyl benzoate and radium as examples. He deprecated the use of proprietary names, and urged the consideration of the pharmacist to adopt as far as possible the use of the Codex. Among other points touched upon was that of the concentrated waters of the Codex, which if made with strict regard to the directions given produced results that would compare favourably with the best-known makes on the market. He referred specially to the value of studying excipients in regard to quantity in order that uniformity might result. On behalf of the Committee, suggestions were invited for alterations or additions, and if necessary exhaustively tested, and specially appreciated as showing interest of pharmacists in the production of a book for pharmacists. He concluded by pointing out the value of the compilation in the treatment of disease. The chairman, in inviting discussion and question, thanked Mr. Browne for his paper. Major E. S. Peck expressed a hope that in the near future all the preparations in the Codex containing alcohol would be included in the list

of those upon which a rebate of duty was obtainable from the Customs and Excise. He desired fewer preparations of some of the substances—e.g., diamorphine instead of the many now included very similar in character. He advocated the compilation of an abridged edition. Among those taking part in the discussion were Messrs. Flanders, Church, Barnard, Turner, Parson, Simmons, and Campkin.

**Eastbourne.**—An illustrated lecture on *Modern Views on Antiseptics and Germicides* was given under the auspices of the Eastbourne Branch by Mr. C. H. Hampshire, B.Sc., F.I.C. (pharmacist to the University College Hospital), on December 7. Mr. H. C. Browne presided. Mr. Hampshire said that the slides which he had brought with him were designed to develop an argument much to the fore during the war in connection with wounds, and as such was of the greatest importance. He differentiated between an antiseptic as a preventive of bacteria in septic diseases or wounds and a germicide as a destroyer of microscopic organisms. The antiseptic was always more efficient in aqueous solution, but they had also to take into consideration the action of the natural fluids of the body. Various aspects of these solutions, their control, strength, selection and the time for acting on various bodies were considered, other factors in the application of antiseptics such as standardisation, the effect of temperature, their offensive and defensive action. The lecture was followed by an interesting discussion.

**London, N.**—The North Metropolitan Branch held a meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on December 12, Mr. A. H. Jenkin in the chair. The Rev. Walter Weston, M.A., F.R.G.S., gave an illustrated lecture on *Nature and Man in Japan*. There were some finely coloured slides illustrating, not only the country, but the social side too. The lecturer spoke from long experience with the people. At the end a vote of thanks was accorded by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Downing.

**London, S.W.**—The South West Metropolitan Branch held a meeting at Clapham on December 7, the chairman (Mr. E. Skues) introducing Mr. F. Browne, Ph.C., F.I.C., who gave an address on *The New Codex*.

**Nottingham.**—A meeting of the Nottingham Branch was held at the Reform Club on December 12. Mr. Spencer H. Platin presided, and Mr. A. E. Beilby lectured on *The Architecture of our English Cathedrals*. The lecturer traced the development of the Gothic style from the Romanesque, illustrating his remarks with a well-chosen series of lantern slides, most of which were reproduced from his own photographs.

**Sunderland.**—The Sunderland Branch met on December 6, Mr. Darling (South Shields) (chairman) presiding. The lecturer was Professor H. G. Greenish, who took as his subject *Commerce in Drugs*. The lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern slides, made from original photographs. The history of drugs was traced from the time they enter the Thames until they are sold at the drug auctions, and illustrations were shown of the various docks, warehouses, original packets of materials, and drugs being worked and sampled. About seventy-five members and students were present.

**York.**—The York branch held a meeting on December 11, Mr. Frank G. Hines (chairman) presiding. The lecturer was Dr. J. Stanley White, who took as his subject *Standardisation*. By means of lantern slides some very interesting diagrams were shown of the effect on the heart of various samples of tr. digitalis. Dr. White proceeded to detail some of the methods in testing and standardising such preparations physiologically. The lecturer also dealt with vaccines and serums, and demonstrated some of the methods employed in biologically standardising these important substances. Dr. White gave some interesting details of gland products. The lecture was concluded by a reference to vitamins, and a series of lantern slides was shown, illustrating the effect of these bodies on life. Mr. Frank G. Hines, in his remarks to the assembly, referred to the educational value of the lecture and gave a brief outline of the work of the Pharmaceutical Society and its branches.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

### Council-meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 11, Dr. A. J. Barnes (President) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Mr. R. Blair (Vice-President), Mr. D. M. Watson (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. S. Suffern, Fred Storey, Michael Ryan, Denis J. Nugent, F. J. Fitzpatrick, and G. A. McLean Lee.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address: Miss M. C. Maxwell, Ph.C., to Church Hill, Holywood, Co. Down; Mr. James S. Collins, Ph.C., to Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare; Mr. Richard Hamilton, Ph.C., to Raphoe, Co. Donegal; Mr. R. Kingston, Ph.C., to Hamilton & Co., Swinford, Co. Mayo; Mr. Lawrence Mongey, Ph.C., to South Main Street, Wexford; Mr. Harry Weiner, Ph.C., to c/o Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., 6-8-10 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga, U.S.A.; and Mr. Maxwell Gwen, R.D., to 7 May Street, Waterside, Derry.

#### PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following submitted certificates from other bodies and were admitted to Preliminary registration:—

Mr. J. Bridgeman, Parknasilla, Iona Drive, Dublin; Mr. Richard K. Deevy, Abbeylands, Waterford; Mr. R. J. Picken, Market-Square, Magherafelt, Co. Derry; Mr. Denis F. McCarthy, Main Street, Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry; Mr. Francis Joseph O'Hara, The Medical Hall, Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim; Mr. P. Smith, The Medical Hall, Cavan Street, Oldcastle; and Mr. J. White, Rashina, Ballinahown, Athlone.

#### THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS

The Registrar read the following letter from Mr. James Dundee, M.P.S.I., secretary of the Executive Committee of the Pharmacists of Northern Ireland, which was referred to the Council by the Law Committee:—

The question of finance came up for discussion to-day at the Sub-Committee charged with drafting the new Pharmacy Bill, and I was directed to point out to you that the North of Ireland has an interest, in equity, in the invested moneys and property of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which has been by statute divided, and the Committee would like to have the observations of the Council on this question at an early date. You will readily understand that it would be necessary to have a definition of our interest in this matter before we are able to budget for the expenses of the new Society.

The PRESIDENT said the Law Committee had referred this matter to the Council, and they would like to hear members' comments.

Mr. WATSON suggested that they make no observations. He did not for a moment suggest that this Association was not representative. But it had no status to ask the Society for the funds. He did not think that the Society would act in this matter without taking counsel's opinion; and at this stage and with that letter before them he certainly would not support a proposal to spend money on counsel's opinion. If a demand was made on them from a Society in being it would be different. Personally he might remind the Northern Committee of a very important action in the case of the "Wee Frees" in connection with the Scottish Church. In that case the bigger section of the Scottish Church went out. The case was brought to the House of Lords, with the result that the whole of the funds, buildings and all the property remained with the small minority which remained. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society it was the smaller part went out. He would recommend the Scottish case to the serious consideration of their friends in the North. If in law the Society were obliged to hand back any of the funds they would have to do it. But that was a question to be decided. And, as he said, they had not anything that would justify them in spending one pound or one shilling in getting counsel's opinion at this stage.

The PRESIDENT: Do you make any definite proposal?

Mr. WATSON: I would make the definite proposal that at this stage we would not offer any observations on the question.

Mr. LEE seconded. Mr. Watson, he said, had expressed an opinion that was very much in agreement with his own. Mr. Watson had mentioned this particular case of the Free Church of Scotland. That case was not exactly on parallel lines with that of the Pharmaceutical Society. He certainly thought that they should not incur any expense in the meantime. It appeared to him that the matter would be settled in one of two ways—by agreement between the Governments, or by a decision in the Law Courts. He thought they should not take any steps at present towards a division of the funds.

Mr. STOREY said he was rather in an invidious position. He had heard that the letter had been sent. But the Society that he represented (the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland) had nothing to do with the sending of it. It was sent by the Executive Committee of the Northern Pharmacists. He did not know the position exactly. These were things that, he felt, would be settled by law or by whatever had happened in similar cases. As regards the Little Free Church, he supposed it was mutually divided:—

Mr. WATSON: It was not mutual. That was the point.

Mr. STOREY said that in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society the division was brought on by the action of the Government. He did not know how they stood. He did not know whether the Association that had sent on that demand had any authority to do so or not. He did not know what was at the bottom of it. He would rather see the two Governments dealing with this matter. He felt that the Council was not in a position to hand over that money at the present time. They would probably have to take counsel's opinion later on. The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland had not moved in this matter. They would probably look with longing eyes in any funds the Society had—that would be only natural—but they did not think the time opportune to make any move. He felt that the Association which had sent that letter should have some representatives at that Council meeting that day to back it up.

The PRESIDENT: I take it that you support the proposer and seconder that the Council have no observations to make in the matter?

Mr. SUFFERN proposed as an amendment that this matter be adjourned without mentioning any time at which it would come up again. He agreed with Mr. Watson that the Northern Pharmacists had no statutory power to ask for a division of the funds. There was no Society at present which could ask for a division of the funds. On the other hand, it was an entirely different case from the case of the Free Church. The division of the Pharmaceutical Society had been caused by statutory law. Whether there would be a division of funds or not was more than he could say. But the matter should be adjourned.

Mr. NUGENT: After hearing Mr. Storey's speech I do not see why we should not accede to the hon. treasurer's proposal.

Mr. WATSON said that surely Mr. Suffern's amendment was unnecessary. The matter would arise again. There was more analogy than there seemed to be between the case of the Society and that of the Free Church. In the case of the Free Church a big section went out and the matter had to be decided by law. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society there was no necessity, as Mr. Suffern suggested, for a division of the Society. There might have been an accommodation between the two Governments. Therefore there was not an absolute division of the Society by Imperial law at all. They had existed until now under the law of the Imperial Parliament. The North of Ireland, so far as pharmacy was concerned, had not been legislated away from them. He would like Mr. Suffern to recognise that.

The PRESIDENT: Apparently there is no seconder for the amendment.

Mr. STOREY: To put it formally I will second the amendment. This letter does not appear on the agenda, and we get it here for the first time. We are taken at a disadvantage.

Mr. WATSON: Mr. Storey said he knew the letter was coming.

Mr. STOREY: I knew the letter had been sent, but I did not know what it was. It was simply a rumour that a letter had been sent.



Mr. NUGENT: After hearing Mr. Storey's remarks I cannot, for the life of me, see what good will come of adjourning this thing at all.

Mr. WATSON: It is practically adjourned.

Mr. NUGENT: It is only wasting time to proceed any further with it.

Mr. BLAIR: It is quite right that this letter should have come to the Law Committee in the usual course and be referred back to us.

Mr. STOREY: You have got to decide right off the reel. You did not know what the letter is.

Mr. LEE: We are not in a position to decide in any way, because I believe that the decision will not be in our hands. Mr. Storey has already said that this body that has applied has no authority to apply for that expression of opinion.

Mr. NUGENT: There are two at present engaged in the matter—Mr. Storey's Society and the other Society.

Mr. WATSON: Probably we will have a letter from Mr. Storey's Society asking for their share too.

Mr. SUFFERN: The Society that wrote that letter had no authority to write it. I will withdraw the amendment.

Mr. WATSON: I would not like to offend this Association, because I believe that they are representative. But I think they should recognise that we are not in a position at the moment to say "We shall give you such and such a proportion of our funds." And that is what they ask. Whatever society or association is eventually formed which is acting under statute can apply, I suggest.

The PRESIDENT: That would be the time to apply.

Mr. WATSON: I suggest that a letter be written to Mr. Dundee, saying that at the moment this Society is not in a position to make any observations on the letter which they have sent. I agree with Mr. Storey that, considering that there are members of that Association who are on this Council, it would have been much more satisfactory if some of them had been present at to-day's meeting.

Mr. WATSON's proposal was agreed to.

#### NORTHERN INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS

A letter from Mr. W. H. Houston, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education, Belfast, came before the Council from the Law Committee. Mr. Houston wrote:—

I am directed to inquire whether your Council would be prepared to accept the results of the Intermediate examinations of the Ministry, 1923, for the same purposes and in the same manner as it accepted those of the previous year?

The PRESIDENT said they had agreed to accept the Northern Intermediate examination last year because it was practically in agreement with the Free State Intermediate examination. But it was possible they might have made some alteration in the North for the present year. They had not seen their programme.

Mr. LEE suggested that they should reply stating that if the rules and regulations were the same as last year they would accept the results.

Mr. BLAIR supported Mr. Lee's suggestion, which was adopted.

#### GOVERNMENT VISITOR'S REPORT

The report of Sir John W. Moore, M.D., Government visitor, came before the Council on a report from the Law Committee. It contained the following:—

I visited each of the four quarterly examinations. They were well conducted, and no exception could be taken to the papers, which were a fair and adequate test of the candidates' knowledge and fitness. It gives me pleasure, in conclusion, to state that all the officers of the Society discharged their duties in relation to the examinations with zeal, efficiency and fidelity. I owe a special debt of gratitude to the courteous Registrar, Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall, for his invariable and kindly help.

#### SPIRIT IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

The Registrar read the following letter from the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, which was referred by the Law Committee to the Council:—

I am directed by the Revenue Commissioners to invite the attention of your Society to the provisions of Section 2 of the Finance Act, 1915, as extended by Section 4 of the Finance Act, 1920. The effect of these provisions is that, at present, home-made spirits used in the manufacture of preparations recognised as being used for medical purposes

are charged at 14s. 9d. per proof gallon instead of at £3 14s. per proof gallon, and a similar abatement, with some slight variations according to their tariff descriptions, is permissible in the case of spirits in similar imported preparations. The functions in this respect formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, London, are now vested in the Revenue Commissioners in regard to articles imported into or made in Saorstát Éireann. In deciding on these questions the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, London, were assisted by the voluntary advice of representatives of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Associations and of the retail chemists. The Minister of Finance has now approved of the setting up of similar machinery to assist the Revenue Commissioners in deciding on the merits of applications for recognition of particular preparations, and I am accordingly to invite you to nominate a representative of your Society who would be willing to act for this purpose. It is not anticipated that the labours of the Committee will be heavy, or will occupy much time. A letter in similar terms has been addressed to the President of the Irish Medical Association and to the secretary of the Dublin and Provincial Retail Drug Association, and on receipt of replies the names of the respective representatives will be submitted to the Minister of Finance, so that the Committee may be formally appointed.

The PRESIDENT: I propose that Mr. Watson be the representative of this Council on this Committee.

Mr. HANNA seconded the motion, which was adopted.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the Law Committee and the House Committee were received and adopted.

#### REPORTS OF DEATHS

The Registrar submitted reports regarding the deaths of Mr. P. J. Dunning, M.P.S.I., Killenaule, co. Tipperary, and of Mr. D. Herriott, Ph.C., Nenagh.

#### VACANCIES ON COMMITTEES

Mr. STOREY proposed, in accordance with notice of motion: "When a vacancy takes place on a committee the Council appoint a member to take his place not earlier than the second month after such vacancy." He said this matter had come from the Law Committee as a recommendation that something should be done to provide that when a member resigned or vacated his position a man should be appointed in his place. It was suggested that when a member of the Council resigned or his place became vacant whoever was appointed to take his place should fall automatically into membership of all the committees of which his predecessor had been a member. But the objection was taken to that suggestion that there might be on the Council a member who had been a member for several years, and who was not on any committee, and that a new member of the Council on coming in might automatically go on four or five or six committees.

Mr. WATSON seconded, and said the important point was that in the absence of any such rule as this it was possible for a committee to be without one of its members for eleven months of the year, because the only place at which they could appoint a member of a committee was at the annual meeting.

Mr. FITZPATRICK proposed as an amendment the substitution of the words "not later than" for the words "not earlier than" in Mr. Storey's resolution. He said a lot of work was done on the committees. It was not necessary that a member of the Council should serve two months' apprenticeship before becoming a member of the committees.

Mr. NUGENT seconded the amendment, which was accepted, and the resolution as altered by it was adopted.

#### ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected as members:—

Mr. Joseph P. Bourke, Ph.C., Ballindigney, Nenagh; Mr. Charles McKeown, Ph.C., 81 North Circular Road, Dublin; and Mr. Michael J. Timoney, Ph.C., 63 Russell Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

The following were nominated for membership:—

Mr. Thomas R. Bourke, Ph.C., 19 Dublin Street, Longford; Mr. Frank Harlev, Ph.C., 6 Bridge Street, Bandon; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Ph.C., 2 St. Alphonsus Road, Drumcondra, Dublin; Mr. Gerald Ryan, R.D., 12 Lower Camden Street, Dublin, as an Associate druggist.



## Associations' Winter Session

**Bradford.**—On December 13, at the Bradford Technical College, Mr. E. H. Simmons, Salford, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, addressed a combined meeting of the Bradford Pharmaceutical Association and the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with a number of students and apprentices. Mr. J. W. Thorpe, President of the Pharmaceutical Association, was in the chair. Mr. Simmons said, incidentally, the industrial North is not adequately represented on the Council by six members, as compared with fifteen members for the much less industrial South. The thing that impressed him most on the Council, he said, is the committee work, and he proceeded to indicate on the activities of the Organisation, Education, Law and Benevolent Fund Committees, of which he is a member. He pointed out that a lot of the grumbling about the Society "doing nothing" is due to the fact that much of what is done cannot be disclosed through the trade Press, because such information would be of dangerous use to "the enemy." The Society was accused of doing nothing in the recent South Wales Dangerous Drugs Act cases, whereas it was really doing a great deal in negotiation with the Home Office and in consultation with the barrister who defended the cases. The alleged "hush-hush" policy of the Council was due to the necessity of secrecy for the time being on many matters in which the Society is engaged in communication with various Government departments. Mr. Simmons went on to discuss the benefits of the branch system, and in pointing out that pessimistic predictions against the Society taking over the B.P. Conference had been falsified, said the London conference last year was the finest he had ever attended. Educational matters were next touched upon. The policy of the Council is to recognise for Part I properly equipped and staffed schools, which are "practically on the doorstep of the boys." In a passing reference to the efforts to secure recognition of the Bradford Technical College for Part II, Mr. Simmons said that was dealt with before he got on to the Education Committee, but he fancied the decision was influenced largely by the fact that other areas were making similar representations, though perhaps not quite so forcibly as Bradford, and doubt existed as to whether it would be practicable to continue the special teaching—with special salaries—required for Part II at many places in an area when the demand in the future is, perhaps, not quite so great as at present. Speaking of the Law Committee, Mr. Simmons urged that more information as to evasions of the law should be supplied to the Council by the local people. The irregular sale of ammonia and carbolic preparations had got to be such a scandal that the Home Office had had to step in and give the police definite instructions on the matter. The Pharmaceutical Society is not the prosecuting authority, but it has undertaken the cost of analysis, and it will be well for all observed evasions to be reported to the Society. The Society has also made strong representations to the Home Office with a view of securing a fixed standard of strength of lysol, at 50 per cent. It is a scandal that some wholesale houses are turning out, in cheap form, 3 per cent. lysol for the use of ignorant midwives and other people when the proper strength of this important commodity should be 50 per cent. In regard to the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Society was pressing for the registration of wholesale dealers in these drugs and the registration of consumers of these poisons. He suggested that in Mr. Neathercoat chemists would have an ideal Parliamentary representative. In conclusion, he said he looked forward to the time when the Society will have more disciplinary power over chemists. In the discussion which followed, Mr. M. Firth asked whether there is any hope of legislation to prevent the increasing use of the word "pharmacy" by unqualified people. Mr. R. A. Cross, remarking on the fact that all full members of the Bradford Association have to be members of the Pharmaceutical Society, asked whether it is really necessary to maintain both the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society branch in such a case. Mr. W. Sutcliffe sug-

gested that the subscription to the Society should be reduced from the war-time level as soon as possible. Mr. L. B. Sutcliffe asked would there be a better chance of recognition for the Bradford Technical College for Part II if, as was contemplated, it secured University status? Mr. Simmons, replying, said the judicial decision in the case of the dentists was that the name of a place cannot be protected. A difficulty in the way of new legislation is the fact that nine-tenths of what a chemist sells can be sold in the drug-store also. As to the maintenance of local associations and also Pharmaceutical Society branches, in a case where the members were members of the Pharmaceutical Society, it was perhaps not entirely necessary. It is a matter largely of local choice. He agreed as to the advisability of reducing the Society's subscription, and would ventilate the matter on the first opportunity. In regard to the Bradford College, University status would probably have a bearing on recognition, though it was not a *riè*, and the situation was governed very largely by geographical considerations. Mr. N. Lander commented on the higher training for institutional work, and contrasted it with the poor salaries offered for posts. Mr. Simmons said it was largely a matter of sacrificing salary temporarily for institutional experience. The same thing applied in the medical profession.

**Ealing.**—A meeting of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association was held on December 11, the President (Mr. H. A. Irwin) in the chair. The President brought forward the suggestion of the Retail Pharmacists' Union to increase the annual subscription to £2 2s. Mr. Marns and Mr. Stoye supported the suggestion, which was unanimously agreed to. A discussion on the Dangerous Drugs Act followed.

**Edinburgh.**—The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association met at 36 York Place, on December 12, Miss M. Grant Boag (President) in the chair. A paper on *Xerophytic Plants* was read by Miss Isabella A. Purdie, Ph.C., who explained that xerophytic plants are those so modified as to enable them to live through a time when water is lacking. Xerophytic plants, in order to retain in their tissues sufficient water for their needs, adopt various expedients, all of which are designed to reduce transpiration to a minimum. The speaker then explained how deficiency of water may arise. Many xerophytic plants become succulent, such as aloes, cacti and euphorbias. All true xerophytes are evergreen, such as yew, pine, box and laurel. Various modifications check evaporation, such as abundance of hairs, mealy covering of the leaves, thickened epidermis, sunken well-protected stomata, thickened cuticle, etc. The paper was fully illustrated by an interesting collection of fresh and dried specimens, microscopic sections and drawings of typical xerophytes. The same author then described some *Cultural Experiments with Green Plants*. Eight growing plants of common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*) were shown to illustrate the effects of withdrawing certain inorganic salts. The complete cultural solution, giving a typical plant contained in 1,000 c.c. of distilled water—potassium nitrate, 1 gm.; sodium chloride, 0.5 gm.; calcium sulphate, 0.5 gm.; magnesium sulphate, 0.5 gm.; calcium phosphate, 0.5 gm.; and ferric chloride solution, 1 to 2 drops. No. 2 solution contained no potassium, No. 3 no calcium, No. 4 no iron, No. 5 no phosphorus, No. 6 no magnesium, No. 7 no nitrogen, and No. 8 no sulphur. Without potassium and magnesium the plants usually died; both are essential for building up protein. Without calcium the plants seemed healthy, but brown spots appeared on the leaves, said to be caused by oxalic acid, which the calcium was needed to neutralise; also without calcium starch tended to accumulate in the leaves; without iron the foliage became yellow from non-development of chlorophyll; nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus were essential for building up of proteins. This was followed by *An Illustrated Talk on Some Interesting Museum Specimens*, by J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C. These included specimens of oil of wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) and natural salicylic acid and sodium salicylate made therefrom, and



also oil of sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). It was pointed out that both oils are nearly pure methyl ester of salicylic acid, of which a sample made synthetically was shown. While the glucoside in the leaf of wintergreen and sweet birch in contact with the enzyme in each in presence of water produced methyl salicylate quietly and continuously, synthetic methyl salicylate was only obtainable in the laboratory by drastic treatment. In the making of sodium salicylate from sodium phenate and carbon dioxide by Kolle's process, a heat gradually rising from 100° C. to 200° C. and continued for six or eight hours was required. It was one of the great problems of biochemistry to discover the secret process by which vegetable organisms accomplish these synthetic wonders with such comparative ease and at ordinary temperatures and pressures. An interesting discussion followed, and votes of thanks were awarded to the authors.

**Hull.**—A lecture entitled *Smell Shock* was given by Mr. L. S. Selle before the Hull Chemists' Association on December 11. He said that the nose to ruminants, as to chemists, is of the greatest importance and value. The sense of smell in ruminant animals warned them of danger; the carnivora pursued their prey by scent; while such animals as the wild boar were able to use their sense of smell for both purposes combined. The dog was remarkable for its quickness of scent, by which it could trace its master and other objects from an immense distance. Birds were far less efficient, but their sense of smell differed in intensity according to their manner of living. Thus the vulture had a sense of smell five times as keen as that of the turkey, which was a grain-feeding bird. Fishes had a sense of smell, but no lungs. He referred also to the importance of scent in pollination. People suffering from the loss or diminishing of their sense of smell had no sense of taste except that of bitter, sweet, sour, and salt. Smell and taste were independent, but the relation between them was so intimate that it was difficult to distinguish them. It was said that if a person were blindfolded, with the bandage covering his nose also, he would be unable to distinguish between the taste of apples and onions, and beer and water. The sense of smell warned the higher animals against breathing noxious vapours and served as a guide in the search for wholesome air and food. The factors of odorific strength were at least four. These were: (1) Volatility; (2) solubility in the aqueous layers of the nose; (3) solubility in the oily film protecting the mucous membrane of the nose; and (4) chemical reactions with the osmoceptors of the nose; the reaction must necessarily be complicated and rapid. These reactions, said the lecturer, were at present entirely unknown and problematic. A substance which failed to satisfy any one or more of these four factors was odourless, and it was obvious that variations in these factors would produce variations in both the strength and quality of the odours. Referring to the chemistry of smell, Mr. Selle said that gases with a low molecular weight had either no smell, such as H, He, C, N, O, Mg; or simply cause irritation, such as F<sub>2</sub> and Cl<sub>2</sub>. Gases in the same class had similar smells: F<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>, Br<sub>2</sub>, and I<sub>2</sub>. An interesting discussion followed.

**Manchester.**—The monthly meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held on December 12, Mr. E. H. Simmons (Vice-President) in the chair. Their President (Mr. D. Dickson), he said, is indisposed. Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., is much better, and will be about again in a few days. In introducing Dr. J. Stanley White, he said most of them had heard Dr. White discourse on subjects in which he is an expert and recognised authority. Dr. White, with an excellent series of lantern slides, then spoke on *Ductless Glands*. Many medical men prescribed thyroid gland in too large a dose. Cases had come to his knowledge where as much as the equivalent of 75 gr. of fresh thyroid gland had been prescribed to be taken in a day. He dealt with the enormous number of cattle needed for the supply of the essentials for the production of these preparations. He also dealt with the methods used by Parke, Davis & Co. for the standardisation of adrenalin. In commenting on the use

of Insulin, he said he was of the opinion that a large percentage of the cases who were being treated with Insulin are being treated wrongly. He cited a case of a medical man undergoing treatment whose trouble was found to be due to the non-functioning of his liver, and not due to pancreatic diabetes.

**Sheffield.**—At a meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, presided over by Mr. H. B. Hammond, recently, Mr. W. J. Melhuish, D.Sc., gave his first lecture of a series of four, entitled *The Chemistry of Foods*. He appealed also for the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. A vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Melhuish for his address. The monthly prize-winners in the students' competition were: (1) Mr. S. Meakin and (2) Miss Enid Cooper. In the second round of the competition it is intended to handicap students of over three years' experience by one point per year over the three years.

## Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

### Local Reports

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

**Lancashire.**—During the third quarter of 1923 the average total cost per prescription had increased from 8.61d. in 1922 to 8.65d., the ingredient price had risen from 4.04d. to 4.12d., and the average dispensing fee had declined from 4.57d. to 4.53d.

**Kent.**—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on December 12, it was reported that for the quarter ending September 30 the number of prescriptions issued was 186,952, the cost being £7,081 16s. 11d. Arrangements had been made with chemists at Faversham to provide a rota service, and with two chemists at Erith to give a dispensing service on Sundays and public holidays. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that in three cases where medicines dispensed by chemists were found to have been incorrectly dispensed the chemists concerned had been censured.

### Inquiry Regarding a Medical Practitioner

The Minister of Health having considered the findings of a committee appointed to investigate a complaint made by the Lancashire Insurance Committee regarding Dr. Bailey and Dr. Leach, Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire, has issued his report. He points out that he takes a grave view of the action of Dr. Bailey and Dr. Leach in charging fees to their insured patients, as proved in this case. Having regard to the finding that medicine was in some cases supplied by the doctors only in response to spontaneous requests from the patients, and to the fact that no suggestion was made that the practitioners had failed in other respects in their duty, the Minister has decided not to direct their removal from the panel, but to deal with the matter by imposing a severe monetary penalty. The Minister has accordingly decided that £1,000 must be withheld from the Supplementary Grant, this sum, together with the costs incurred, to be recovered from the practitioners. The committee should also see that a refund is made by the practitioners in cases where fees have been irregularly charged by them. The complaints were that between April 1, 1920, and March 31, 1923, fees or remuneration had been accepted from insured persons. That statements had been made to certain insured persons calculated to encourage the belief that insurance drugs were not as efficacious as those which he himself could supply, and that there were certain drugs (vaccines) which could not be supplied to insured persons free of cost. The amount involved in the credit transactions exceeded £60, and the medicine was charged for at the rate of 3s. 6d. per bottle, if booked, or 3s. for cash, in accordance with a scale agreed to by medical men in the district.

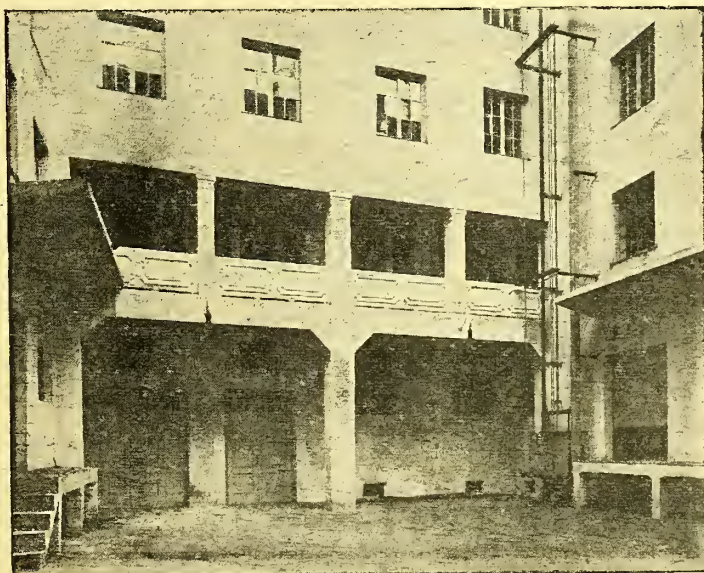


## A Polish Drug House

THE Polska Spółka Akcyjna "Pharma."—B. Jawornicki in Cracow, one of the leading wholesale drug houses in Poland, was founded by B. Jawornicki, Master of Pharmacy, in 1908. In 1915 it was transformed into a limited liability, and in 1919 into a joint stock company, the present capital amounting to 126,000,000 Polish marks. The company not only deals wholesale in drugs and



chemicals, but also manufactures various chemical products and galenical preparations. In 1920 the company decided to erect its own premises, and building operations were begun the same year. On October 1 of the present year the stores and offices were transferred to the new building, the value of which has been officially estimated at 600,000 Swiss francs. The front part of the building consists of three stories and is occupied by offices, while the rear portion, which has five stories and a basement, contains the stock rooms, etc.; the roof



THE COURTYARD

of this part of the premises has been specially adapted for drying medicinal plants. The founder, Mr. B. Jawornicki, a pharmacist, is general manager and also one of the principal shareholders of the Pharma Company, which, it is interesting to note, is one of the few Polish firms of the trade having direct business relations with British houses.

## Indian *Artemisia* as a Source of Santonin

SANTONIN occupies a somewhat unique position in medicine, inasmuch as there is no satisfactory vegetable substitute for it as a vermifuge, and this explains the endeavours to discover new sources of supply. In the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XXI, No. 2, 1923, details are given of the investigations conducted on a species of *Artemisia* which occurs in Kashmir and the neighbouring countries, and which is now known to be a distinct species—*Artemisia brevifolia*, Wallich. A sample, consisting of dried leaves and small stems of the plant with only a few flower heads, was received from Kashmir for examination at the Imperial Institute in May 1922, whilst later in the year material collected at four different stages of growth was received. A representative portion of the first sample was found to contain 11 per cent. of moisture and 0.83 per cent. of santonin, equivalent to 0.93 per cent. expressed on the dry material. Commercial wormseed (consisting of flower heads only) usually contains from 2 to 3 per cent. of santonin, so that from the manufacturing point of view the yield from the present sample was rather low. Another sample, consisting of flower buds collected on August 7, 1922, in Garez Ilage, Kashmir, was separated into two portions, viz. (1) flower-buds and leaves (83 per cent.) and (2) stalks (17 per cent.), and the santonin in each was determined separately. The following results, expressed on the moisture-free material, were obtained: (1) Flower-buds and leaves, 1.95 p.c.; (2) stalks (thick stems excluded), 1.19 p.c. santonin. It will be seen that the flower-buds and leaves contain a distinctly higher proportion of santonin than the stalks, but it is noteworthy that the latter yield as much as 1 per cent. of santonin. If the stalks were excluded during collection it would be possible to obtain material containing about 2 per cent. of santonin from plants at the stage of maturity represented by this sample. The results of examination of the present samples indicate that the percentage of santonin present increases with the development of the flower-buds. The best time to collect the material cannot, however, be definitely stated until specimens of the plant in a later stage of development have been examined. In conclusion, the report states that manufacturers considered that in view of the present high price of santonin it would be remunerative to extract it from material containing as little as 0.9 per cent., and stated that if immediate supplies of material of this quality were obtainable they would be prepared to purchase a consignment. It is understood that a large quantity of material collected by the Kashmir Forest Department is now available for export.

A SUMPTUOUS CATALOGUE.—The current issue of "The Connoisseur" contains an advertisement suggesting as a Christmas present the catalogue of the Worcester porcelain collected by the late Mr. Robert Drane, F.L.S., chemist and druggist, Cardiff, who died in 1914 at the age of eighty-one. His collection subsequently sold for more than £50,000. The catalogue, which is a reprint of the one compiled by Mr. Drane, contains upwards of 200 illustrations, and constitutes a book of reference.



## Chapters in the Recent History of Quinine

By H. S. ABRAHAMSON

### XII. Of Politics and Persons

THE adoption in this, my penultimate chapter, of a roving commission may yield a certain amount of enlightenment on matters of minor, though of interesting, import, that have occurred in connection with quinine affairs of recent years.

In the first place, though not perhaps of consequence, it may be of some remote degree of interest to place on record a brief summary of the part played by quinine in the 1922 General Election. It will be within the recollection of a few that I was duly nominated as a Parliamentary candidate for the Cannock Division of Staffordshire. I knew, I had in fact received warning, that I was to be the recipient of an attack in connection with the Government White Paper of 1920. Contrary to expectation, the attack came from an unexpected quarter. I had anticipated the attack from the Government candidate; instead, my friend the Labour candidate issued a most carefully-worded leaflet. The laws of libel were evidently not transgressed, and my only remedy was to issue a reply to the attack. Now, the Labour candidate quoted from the White Paper and led the readers of his leaflet to believe that I was a "profiteer." The Corporation, of which I was at the time managing director, had made a profit of 6d. per oz. on certain quinine purchased, was his argument. That was, he contended, "profiteering" with a vengeance! Small traders were prosecuted under the Profiteering Act of 1919; the "big" profiteers were allowed to escape scot free! The effect on the untutored mind can be well imagined. Forsooth, sixpence an oz. profit on an ounce of quinine! I might just as well have attempted to expound Einstein's theory of Relativity as explain the whole story of quinine to the thousands I addressed at public meetings. The fact that of all Liberals who contested seats in mining areas I polled the most votes, will prove that my attempts to explain the position were not wholly abortive. It was not over-difficult to point out that 6d. an oz. meant no more than a fraction of a farthing per dose. Whilst, moreover, it did not escape notice that the average person does not purchase quinine by the ounce! Still, when mud is thrown a certain amount of it is bound to stick. My defeat can be attributed to reasons of a purely political nature, wholly unconnected with quinine. Nevertheless, I thought it well to take counsel's opinion on my return to London after the campaign. I obtained a written opinion, alas, far too lengthy to be reproduced in the space at my disposal. The whole of the correspondence in connection with the Government deal was handed over to him so that he might better formulate his judgment as to whether my Labour opponent's leaflet was libellous or not. He found that the sentences in the leaflet were "untrue and defamatory." He found that I "could make it clear" that I had "been grossly libelled in the White Paper," and he advised me that the persons against whom I could bring an action were those responsible for the White Paper, but that I would get very little satisfaction as their statements were privileged. So much for the part quinine played in the General Election of 1922.

But quinine has played another part in politics. The sulphate salt was exempted from the Safeguarding of Industries Act because of the existence of the British Quinine Corporation. What the attitude of manufacturers of and others interested in quinine in the U.K. may be whenever the matter is reconsidered, as fiscal questions are, is a matter for simple conjecture. It will have been observed that in the Act only the sulphate is exempted; the other salts fall within the provisions of the Act. The exemption of the sulphate from the key industry duty is a matter for which the praise or blame, whichever it may be, must be shared by Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock and myself. Mr. Woolcock, at that time a member of Parliament, and one of those concerned in piloting the Safeguarding of Industries Act through the House of Commons, saw the force of certain arguments

which were put to him, and although I also wished all other salts of quinine to be included in the same category as the sulphate, it was only possible to secure an amendment being put from the Government benches whereby sulphate of quinine was to be eliminated from the Act. Thus all other salts of quinine imported into the United Kingdom are dutiable products, British manufacturers having a "pull" over the Dutch "combine" in this respect so far as their sales of the salts in the U.K. are concerned.

A passing reference to the Safeguarding of Industries Act raises involuntarily the question: Does England stand where England stood in the world of quinine? The answer is distinctly in the negative. The London quinine market has lost much of its former importance, and, it needs no demonstration, the Dutch "Combine" now sell direct whenever and wherever possible, whilst in the very nature of things the manufacturers, all the world over, in full knowledge of the fact that first and second-hand quinine is practically non-existent, are unlikely to permit accumulations in the hands of dealers again if they can by any means prevent it. But he would needs be a bold individual who would say that the British quinine industry has no future. Many things may happen ere a few years have passed.

Of course, the one thing that would put an entirely fresh complexion on the future of the quinine industry in England, or anywhere else for that matter, would be a revival of the demand in Russia, the Balkans, Spain, India and other large consuming countries, now deprived of the drug either as a result of currency depreciation or being over-stocked as a result of the war. But the currencies of Europe will undoubtedly be placed upon a sure footing ere long; the present position cannot last indefinitely, whereas stocks of quinine reposing in the hands of Governments and dealers in other consuming countries are bound to diminish gradually. All in all, therefore, the future of quinine is extremely bright.

It would not be seemly to skim over the more recent history of quinine without making some further mention of the many active individuals who have been or still are either directly or indirectly connected with the industry. I have referred to many in the course of these chapters. There are others, far too numerous to be singled out. Mention has already been made of the French manufacturers. M. Ferdinand Roques, the chairman of the French group, claims the high regard of all who know him in special measure, whilst the Peter Pan of the quinine industry, M. Cornelius, of the Société Anonyme du Traitement des Quinquinas, has surely acquired the gift of eternal youth.

To refer to the many individuals in Holland who have not been mentioned in these pages is hardly possible. Their keenness for the welfare of an industry in which they take a natural and national pride, their great consideration for others, their hospitality and, above all, their remarkable commercial acumen, stand out prominently. To the American manufacturers, and in particular to Mr. Frederick Rosengarten, do exactly the same remarks apply. Finally, mention must not be omitted of the directors of Howards & Sons, Ltd., who have played a prominent part in quinine affairs for so many years past.

There are others, many others, who have trodden the stage for a while, playing the parts of tragedians or comedians in accordance with their natural talents or tastes. Co-operation between and with these has sometimes been difficult, nay all but impossible. On the other hand, it has been a rare privilege to know men of the calibre of the Honourable Ch. H. Strutt, the chairman of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, Ltd. It is in hands such as those of Mr. Strutt that predominant British interests may well repose.

The cinchona and quinine industries have been guided of recent years by many men of many moods. So will it be, too, in the future. What moves may await those interested depends on many happenings. One thing is certain, however: the quinine industry remains a field for fruitful enterprise for those who endeavour to probe its depths.

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## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbing and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 20.

BUSINESS has slackened off considerably this week in the Mincing Lane produce markets in view of the Christmas holidays, and there is not likely to be any substantial revival until the New Year. The old year closes with an obscure political outlook, and until the position becomes more defined, the nervous feeling in trade and financial circles is likely to continue. Among crude drugs, Cape aloes is slightly easier, while Curaçao is firm, and Socotrine is more plentiful. Japanese camphor is dull of sale, and menthol is a shade easier on spot, with cheaper forward offers. Honey has sold more freely since the auctions at full prices. Jalap has shown more demand lately as a result of the Mexican trouble. Cod-liver oil has been in more inquiry. Cascara sagrada has advanced 5s. per cwt., and Bombay cannabis indica is dearer. Seeds are all quiet and unchanged. Mercury favours buyers, and antimony still tends upwards. In pharmaceutical chemicals the tone remains very firm, and nothing in the way of easier values is now anticipated over the remainder of the year. Acetanilide is still advancing, owing to the attitude of the Board of Trade refusing to grant licences for sufficient quantities. Aspirin and sodium salicylate are very firm. Benzaldehyde is dearer, and bromides are steadier, with quite a good business passing. Industrial chemicals have remained on the slow side, but the tone of the market is well maintained, and prices have shown little sign of weakening.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetanilide	Cottonseed oil	Aloes (Cape)	Cantharides
Benzaldehyde	Orange oil	Bois de rose oil	(Ch. c.i.f.)
Dill oil (E.I.)	Peppermint oil	Citronella oil	Carbolic acid
Ginger	(c.i.f.) (Amer.)	(Cey.) (c.i.f.)	crystals
Jalap	Senega	Menthol	Naphtha
Lemongrass oil	Sodium hypo-	Mint oil (Jp.)	(solvent)
(c.i.f.)	sulphite	Naphthalene	Palm oil
Musk ketone	Spike oil	Palmarosa oil	Pitch
Musk xylol		(c.i.f.)	Turpentine
Olive oil		Petigrain oil	
Wax, paraffin	Steadier	(Parag.)	
Wood oil (Ch.)		Platinum	
		Rubber	
	Bromides		

### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex-change	December 12	December 19
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	11.451—11.451	11.451—11.451
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	18.20 billions*	18-20 billions*
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	95.05—95.15	96.00—96.10
Calcutta	Per rup.	24½	17½—17½	16½d.—17½d.
Christiania	Kr. to £	18.159	29.14—29.18	29.22—29.25
Constantinople	Pst. to £	24.581	255—265	255—260
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	100½—100½	101—101½
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	25½d.—25½d.	25½d.—25½d.
Kobe	Per yen	53½d.	14d.—21	14½d.—14½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	25.22½	33.50—33.52	33.41—33.43
Madrid	Pts. to £	4.86½	4.491—4.492	4.471—4.481
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.37½—4.37½	4.36½—4.37
New York	\$ to £	25.22½	82.15—82.25	84.40—84.50
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Singapore	Per dol.	25.22½	25.10—25.12	25.05—25.07
Switzerland	Kr. to £	24.02	308,000—313,000	310,000—314,000
Vienna	Kr. to £	24.02		

\* Nominal.

### Cablegram

NEW YORK, December 20.—Business is quiet. Menthol is lower at \$11.00 per lb., and hydragris has been reduced to \$3.40. Burdock root is cheaper at 17c. and balsam tolu has declined to \$2.25. Oregon balsam of fir is lower at \$1.75, and short buchii is also cheaper at 85c. Belladonna leaves have been reduced to 18c., and Cartagena ipecacuanha has advanced to \$2.25 per lb.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

ALOE.—Cape is slightly easier, sellers quoting good hard firsts at 40s. per cwt. down to 35s. for fair ordinary. Curaçao is firm, and the cheaper grades have sold more freely at up to about 60s.; good pale smooth liver is quoted up to 95s. per cwt. Socotrine in skins is more plentiful, but £11 is still quoted for good and £6 for Mochas.

ANTIMONY.—The tendency is still upward, trade buyers finding some difficulty in filling their needs, while the higher prices established of late have not brought any very large increase of supplies. Chinese regulus might be secured for shipment at about £32 c.i.f., and spot lots are held for £36 per ton. English high purity brands are quoted £44 10s. to £45. It is reported that some fair parcels of Chinese crude were recently shipped to Hamburg.

ARECA.—Small spot sales of Ceylon have been made at 45s. per cwt. on the spot.

BALSAMS.—Sellers of TOLU quote from 9s. 6d. up to 10s. 6d. per lb. The "Cassel" has brought nine cases from Barcelona to London. CANADA BALSAM is offered at 6s. 6d. per lb., which is below replacement value. Para COPAIBA is 1s. 6d. per lb. PERU appears to be scarce on the spot, and is firm at 7s. per lb.

CADMIUM.—There seems to be plenty of competition, since large and regular supplies are coming forward from Australia, while a certain amount is being received from the Continent and also America. Obviously this keeps prices down at about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. It is possible that the lower figure might be shaded.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs are dull at 3s. 8½d. per lb. on the spot, and November-December shipment is 3s. 6d. c.i.f. ¼-oz. tablets can be had at 4s. 7½d. spot. Crude is steady at 3s. 1d., and November-December is quoted at 2s. 9d. c.i.f.

CANNABIS INDICA.—A fair business has been done in Bombay tops, with the result that the stocks have been practically exhausted. Only a few hundred pounds are available, and holders have increased their price to 20s. per lb. Further shipments from India have been prohibited. Good green African is available at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb.

CANTHARIDES are quiet, with Russian offering at 5s. per lb. on the spot and at 4s. 6d. c.i.f. New crop Chinese are offered at the lower price of 4s. 3d. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA is dearer on the spot, prices showing an advance of 5s. per cwt.; new bark is now quoted at 120s. per cwt., and three-year-old at 130s. to 135s., according to seller. The "Arabian Prince," from Portland, Ore., has brought 308 bags, and the "Drechtijk," from Portland, 430 bags, both to London.

The landings in London during November amounted to 7 tons, and the deliveries to 12 tons, leaving a stock of 15 tons, against 38 tons at the same time last year.

CHENOPODIUM oil is quoted on the spot at from 36s. to 38s. per lb.

CHILLIES are quiet, with Zanzibar, Mombasa and Sierra Leone offering at from 50s. to 55s. per cwt. At these prices the East African growers say chillies do not pay for picking, and shipments are likely to fall off.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. on the spot, as to quality. To arrive, November-January shipment has sellers at 1s. 3½d., and January-March shipment at 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. The weekly wharf statistics show *nil* bales landed and 1,000 delivered, leaving a stock of 19,806 bales, against 1,633 bales in 1922.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is steady, with fine selling at 42s. 3d. per cwt. and medium at 42s. 6d. To arrive,



December-January shipment is quoted at 41s. 6d. c.i.f. and buyers of January-March shipment at 41s. 9d. c.i.f.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 17 that the market is quiet, as is usual at this period of the year, and finest non-freezing steam-refined quality is quoted at from 103s. to 105s. per barrel c.i.f. London. The exports of medicinal oil from Norway up to December 1, 1923, amounted to 92,067 hectolitres, and the production, according to the official report in June, was only 85,073 hectolitres. The exportation therefore exceeds the production, the excess being from old stocks and from production made after the end of the official reports. In London more inquiry has been noticeable during the past few days, and a fair business has been done at 102s. 6d. c.i.f. London. The consumption this year has been fairly large, especially on the spot, but most of the manufacturers have already covered their requirements until the new oil arrives on the market.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—The "Delta" has brought 28 cases from Bombay.

**GINGER** is dearer at 87s. 6d. for washed rough Cochin, and 87s. 6d. to 90s. for Calicut on the spot. The small stocks of African on spot are held at from 77s. 6d. to 80s. Japan is dearer, both spot and forward, the former position being 77s. 6d. per cwt.

**HONEY.**—Although the Imperial Preference proposals are in abeyance as the result of the General Election, the market for honey has not been affected. In fact, there has been a fair demand since the auction interval, and full prices have been paid for Jamaica of new import. Good to fine white Jamaica is quoted at from 60s. to 65s., brown to pale smooth amber set 38s. to 50s., and dark 35s. per cwt. Chilean has been sold freely of late, prices varying from 42s. 6d. up to 62s. 6d. per cwt. as to quality. Cuban is from 42s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

**INSECT FLOWERS.**—Good closed Trieste offer at 300s. per cwt. on the spot and at 275s. c.i.f.

**JALAP** has shown more demand, owing to the troubles in Mexico; 12 per cent. is quoted at 1s. 10d. and 15.8 per cent. at 2s. per lb.

**LIQUORICE ROOT** is quiet and plentiful. On the spot Russian can be had at 25s., Smyrna at 26s., Spanish at 27s. 6d., and Calabrian at 26s. per cwt.

**MENTHOL** is dull and easier with spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 60s. per lb., and sales of broken bulk have been made at this figure. The forward position is also cheaper with a lack of interest, January-March offering at 38s. 6d. c.i.f., and March-April at 38s. c.i.f.

**MERCURY.**—There has been no change in the state of the market, which remains exceedingly dull with a tendency favouring buyers at £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. per bottle. Rather more Spanish has been coming in lately, and buyers are very reserved. The November imports amounted to 1,748 bottles, or about the same as for the same month last year, while the aggregate for the eleven months represents 31,395 bottles, this comparing with 16,025 bottles for the corresponding period of 1922.

**OLIVE OIL.**—French edible oil is about 1s. per gallon dearer. Prices of the various qualities range from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per gallon, c.i.f. London. B.P. oil on the spot ranges from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.

**OPIMUM.**—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 11.—"During the period November 27 to date, arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 1,347; "softs," 88; and Malatia, 95 cases. The stocks amounted to: Druggists' 388; "softs," 61; and Malatia, 24 cases. During the past fortnight the market was quiet owing to the absence of buyers, and only 56 cases of druggists', at 2,850 piastres, and 5 cases of "softs," at 3,000 piastres per oke, were sold. The major portion of these sales, which consisted of goods of second quality, were made by speculators anxious to realise their profits. On the other hand, genuine dealers are of opinion that prices will be maintained since sowings undertaken in a dry period cannot yield normal results. Purchases by Japan are destined to play an important rôle. The Japanese purchaser who has been mentioned in our previous reports, and who has so far bought 100 cases, has only shipped 13, and is

holding the remainder in stock here. According to trustworthy reports received here from London already three months ago, the total purchases amounted to 300 cases, and arrangements had been made for a specially chartered vessel to take them on board here. Further, it is asserted that Japan intends to place orders for 500 cases more before the new crop is due. The above-mentioned purchaser believes that this business will also be transacted through him, and he is anxious to secure a large stock in order to be able to make the most favourable offers. We are in possession of definite details concerning this new business, and we expect it to mature any moment, unless Persian competition succeeds in attracting the business from our market. Consequently, should this transaction, involving 500 cases, be confirmed there will be a very considerable advance in price, since it must be borne in mind that the available stock is very limited, and that nearly one-half is in the hands of a single individual. The latter, whose calculations proved successful last year, has decided not to dispose of his stock until he is able to form a definite conclusion regarding the prospects of the new crop. This decision to await events is justified by the general apprehensions concerning the yield of the new crop, since the sowings were not preceded by the indispensable rains. No important transactions are reported from Smyrna. About 20 cases were sold at £T.28-29, goods in the condition as received, and possibly of an irregular character. The stock held in Smyrna amounts to about 70 cases."

**PATCHOULI LEAVES.**—Sales have been made at 58s. per cwt. c.i.f., a reduction of 2s., at which there are further sellers.

**PEPPER** is steady, with fair black Singapore offering at 43d., and white Muntok at 7½d. per lb. on the spot.

**PLATINUM.**—The quotation has been shaded a little to £28 per oz., although the supply available is very light. There are a few outside sellers.

**RUBBER.**—Since our last report the market again showed weakness, and spot fell to 1s. 1½d.; it has since recovered, and at the close business was done at 1s. 2½d. Although the market is regarded as "sticky," there has been quite a fair business done, and with the slightest show of weakness, America has quickly snapped up any cheap parcels offering, although she is buying cautiously, with the idea of keeping prices down. We understand that several heavy shipments will be made during the next few weeks to New York, and this will no doubt have a marked effect on the stocks, as arrivals are, if anything, smaller. The home manufacturers are also adopting a very cautious attitude, but we do not think that the stocks they hold are of great consequence. Stocks last week were decreased by 577 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard crepe and ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 2½d.; January-March, 1s. 2½d.; April-June, 1s. 2½d. per lb.

**SEEDS.**—Market is quiet and prices mostly unchanged. The following were current quotations on Wednesday: Spanish ANISE, 75s. to 80s. per cwt., and Russian, 60s. to 62s. 6d. CANARY SEED is still firm. Mazagan on spot is 21s. 9d.; Larache is still unobtainable. CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is unchanged at 122s. 6d.; Morocco at 84s. SOUND CORIANDER SEED, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; wormy, 35s. CUMIN SEED.—Morocco is steady at 115s., and Malta at 115s. also; DILL SEED is scarce at 22s. 6d. FENNEL SEED.—Indian is unchanged at 35s. to 45s. HEMP SEED.—Manchurian is still scarce at 30s. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is from 25s. to 26s. LINSEED.—Morocco is firm at 25s. 6d. MUSTARD.—English is unchanged at 35s. per cwt.

**SENEGA.**—In some directions higher c.i.f. prices have been quoted at 3s. 2d. per lb. Spot sellers still offer at 3s., although in view of the higher forward prices, up to 3s. 2d. is asked.

**STARCH PRODUCTS.**—Dutch farina is quiet at 21s. per cwt. on the spot, and at 20s. per cwt. f.o.b. for December-January shipment. American maize starch powder is unaltered at 16s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, and dextrin is 27s. per cwt. for superior Dutch and 26s. for No. 2 on the spot. Best rice starch crystals offer at 40s. for English and 33s. 6d. per cwt. for Continental on the spot.

**WAX (CARNAUBA).**—Fatty grey is offered at 95s. spot and at 90s. c.i.f., while chalky grey is 90s. and 85s. c.i.f. respectively.



## Essential Oils

BUSINESS is quiet. Cochin lemongrass has been in demand for shipment, and c.i.f. prices are higher than spot. East Indian dill is dearer. American peppermint has been advanced in U.S.A. Sicilian orange and Spanish spike are firmer. Cheaper quotations are made for bois de rose, Ceylon citronella (c.i.f.), Japanese mint (c.i.f.), palmarosa (c.i.f.), and Paraguayan petitgrain oils.

The following are the quantities and values of the essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain for November 1923, compared with the same month in 1921 and in 1922, also for the eleven months ended November 30, 1921-1923:—

		1921	1922	1923
November imports (other than turpentine)	lb.	290,248	338,202	317,768
	value	£84,718	£94,921	£75,501
Jan.-Nov. imports	do.	1,768,092	2,569,797	3,540,112
	value	£529,812	£770,471	£879,400
November re-exports	lb.	99,832	65,912	60,155
	value	£38,383	£29,742	£25,453
Jan.-Nov. re-exports	do.	627,193	744,564	784,008
	value	£291,688	£325,785	£338,076

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged at 1s. 9½d. per lb. in small lots. The price for shipment is 1s. 7½d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT is as last quoted, 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. on the spot for 37 to 39 l.a. Prices to arrive range from 12s. to 12s. 8d. c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE (FEMELLE).—Spot sellers quote at the easier rate of 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—White essential is weak at 70s. per cwt. in drums.

CASSIA is nominal at 10s. 9d. per lb. on the spot for 80 to 85 c.a. Sales at 6s. 3d. c.i.f. have been made and sellers.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is unchanged at 5½d. on the spot. Bark oil B.P., as imported, is quoted at 4s. per oz.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is easier forward with sales of December shipment at 3s. 8½d. c.i.f. Spot is unchanged at 4s. Java is unchanged at 4s. 7d. on the spot and 4s. 4d. c.i.f. to arrive.

CLOVE.—English distilled is quoted at the unchanged rate of 9s. 6d. per lb. Mysore oil is obtainable at a shade less.

DILL.—East Indian B.P. oil is quoted higher from direct importer at 27s. per lb.

LAVERDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent., is quiet but firm at from 25s. to 26s. per lb. This can be shaded in some directions.

LEMON is steady at 2s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, and 2s. 8d. for new crop. On the spot there are sellers at these prices.

LEMONGRASS has been in demand for forward shipment, and is dearer with sales of December-January at 23½d. c.i.f., and March-April at 24½d. c.i.f. The Cochin market is firm. On the spot there are sellers at 2½d.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is quiet and easier at 12s. 3d. per lb. December shipment is quoted at 11s. 6d. c.i.f. January-March is easier at 9s. c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quoted firmer for shipment at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot, holders quote about 11s. to 11s. 6d. According to reports from Jamaica, the price is about 1s. per lb. dearer for West Indian sweet. Spot holders are quoting 9s. Bitter is 8s. to 8s. 3d. as to quantity.

PALMAROSA for forward shipment is a shade easier at 17s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

PATCHOULI.—Usual Singapore quality is steady at 23s. 6d. per lb. Mysore is quoted at 28s. 6d.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is very scarce and dearer; spot holders quote from 9s. upwards for moderate lots.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is dearer to arrive, some brands being quoted on the basis of 16s. and 16s. 3d. Actual spot, however, is obtainable at from 15s. 6d. to 16s.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is easier at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. Fine quality Tunisian oil is 12s. 6d.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish on the spot is quoted at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

SPIKE.—Higher prices are coming forward from the source, and some spot holders have advanced their quotations to 3s. 6d.; 3s. 3d. is still current, however. The proposal to levy some form of contribution to the State to be borne by exporters, is expected to have an unsettling effect on essential oils and Spanish produce generally.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE tone on spot for pharmaceutical chemicals is fully maintained, and the only changes to record are isolated instances of further advances in prices. The position in Germany and the Continent is also unchanged, and nothing in the way of easier values can be looked for up to the end of the year. A settlement of the Reparations question would remove the present difficulty of imports from Germany, and would no doubt have an immediate effect on the spot position.

ACETANILIDE has moved to still higher values on spot and supplies are now very scarce. The few lots held are quoted up to 4s. per lb. This high price is entirely due to the Board of Trade's attitude in refusing to grant import licences for sufficient quantities.

AMIDOPYRIN, although in but very small demand, is firmly held at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

AMMON. BENZOATE.—English make is offered at from 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Dealers holding spot stocks of best brands are asking 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., and a good volume of business appears to have been done close up to these figures. The market holds firm.

BARBITONE is steady at last week's prices of 18s. to 19s. per lb., but business remains small.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03), as forecasted last week, has advanced on spot and very little is now offering below 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID.—B.P. is nominal at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; it is difficult to locate any supplies on spot, and the high price ruling is entirely due to the Board of Trade's refusal to grant import permits. Commercial quality is offered forward at 2s. 3d. in cwt. lots.

BORIC ACID.—British makers' and dealers' prices show no change on the week. Crystals £54 per ton, and powder £58.

BROMIDES.—After the slight reaction in spot values recorded last week the position is much steadier, and quite good business has been done. Continental prices are well above spot parity. Ammonium, fully 9d. per lb.; potassium, crystals and granular, 8d. to 9d. per lb.; sodium, crystals and granular, fully 9d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady and has met with fair business; dealers offer on spot at about 2s. 6d. per lb. Best English make is 2s. 9d.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has been called for fairly well with duty paid, quoted at or close up to 4s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—B.P. crystals remain dull, with spot stocks freely offered at about 1s. 4½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. is steady but rather quiet; dealers quote at 2s. 6d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is nominal on an idle market at 6s. 6d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE seems to be in very short supply on spot, and the little offering is firm in the region of 14s. per lb.

HEXAMINE is firm with the market active; spot supplies are quoted at about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. by dealers.

HYDROQUINONE seems a little steadier this week and the business done has not been far short of 4s. per lb., and this rate seems likely to hold.

METHYL SALICYLATE has been advancing for some time and prices are now firmly held at 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb., as quoted by spot holders.

METHYL SULPHONAL has been slow of sale; dealers quote at about 22s. to 24s. 6d. per lb., but any sales made would be at somewhat cheaper prices.

MUSK XYLOL is dearer at 19s. per lb., and MUSK KETONE has also advanced to 52s. 6d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—While dealers are quoting from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., some good-sized parcels are said



to have been offered for early delivery at about 3s. 6d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE has been in quite good demand, and dealers show confidence in their quotation of 1s. 7d. per lb.; for small lots a penny more is asked.

PHENACETIN has been selling well, and dealers' prices are now steady, reaching up to 8s. per lb. It is doubtful whether the offers at 7s. 6d. for quantities are still on the market.

PHENAZONE is in short supply on spot, and the quoted rate of about 8s. 9d. per lb. is likely to harden in the near future.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—There is not much offering on spot and the price would be well up to 8s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Dealers' price for B.P. goods are being kept close up to 9½d. per lb., with no great volume of material available. British make is said to be slightly cheaper.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE seems of little interest; quoted at about 7s. per lb.

RESORCIN is neglected at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID is offered by dealers from 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards. At the figure quoted the spot position is firm and prices may advance. Business has been good.

SALOL on spot in small lots is steady at about 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; slightly less would be accepted for good quantities.

SILVER NITRATE.—The price of crystals on December 19 was based on a metal price of 33½d. as follows:—In quantities of 25 oz., 2s. 1½d. per oz.; 50 oz., 2s. 1¾d.; 100 oz., 2s. 0¾d.; 250 oz., 2s. 0¾d.; 500 oz., 1s. 11¾d.

SODIUM BENZOATE is nominal at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; spot supplies are still very short, while there is a good demand. Prices are likely to remain at present high rates so long as imports of benzoic acid are prohibited.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE keeps up to the higher figures mentioned last week; but business remains quiet. Dealers quote at about 19s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE has been unusually active during the past week and a good deal of the spot stocks have been cleared. Prices are very firm. B.P. crystals, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; powder, 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb.

SULPHONAL is nominal so far as dealers are concerned and is quoted at 17s. 6d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—B.P. crystals tend steadier this week, although the market has not livened up. Spot goods are offering at 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE is steady, with a fair amount of business passing; dealers quote at 1s. 9d. per lb. on spot.

THYMOL.—Good white crystal ex ajowan seed is quoted at from 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per lb.

The following average prices are quoted by British makers: Camphoric acid, 19s. to 17s. Bismuth salts are firm. Carbonate, 14s. 9d. to 12s. 9d.; subnit., 12s. 9d. to 10s. 9d.; citrate, 13s. 4d. to 11s. 4d.; salicylate, 12s. 2d. to 10s. 2d. Cadmium sulphate, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; ether, 0.720, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 2½d.; purif. ex S.V.M., 2s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; iron ammon. eit., B.P., 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; iron ammon. cit., U.S.P., 2s. to 1s. 8d.; iron ammon. eit., green, 3s. to 2s. 6d. Mercurials: Red oxide, 5s. 1d. to 4s. 11d.; corrosive sublimate, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; white precipitate, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; calomel, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 1d.; phosphoric acid, 1.750, 1s. to 11d.; potass. acetate, 1s. 3d. to 1s. per lb. Potash citrate, 2s. to 1s. 8d.; soda citrate, B.P.C., 1s. 9d. to 1s. 5d.; soda citrate, U.S.P., 2s. to 1s. 8d.; soda nitroprusside, 16s. per lb.; soda sulphide, pure recryst., 1s 2d. to 10d.; terebene, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.

ARRIVALS OF CHEMICALS dutiable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act and with the following values have taken place from December 5 to December 18: Argyrol, £466; calcium glycerophosphate, £241; hexamine, £413; oxalic acid, £359; phenacetin, £771; phenazonum, £585; phenolphthalein, £266; propylalcohol, £290; quinine ethyl carbonate, £454; silver nitrate, £293; soda phosphate, £1,026; soda salicylate, £234; chemicals undescribed, £9,211.

### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 19.

BUSINESS has remained on the slow side throughout, but the tone of the market is well maintained and prices quoted show little sign of weakening. Continental offerings support dealers' quotations, and the tendency from this source of supply is for prices to advance. There is no change in the

position of the German Government's refusal to pay the 26 per cent. Reparation levy, but it is understood that the British Government are bringing pressure to bear, and it is just possible that the present deadlock will come to an end early in the New Year. This should have the immediate effect of easing the spot position.

ACETIC ACID is fully maintained at the higher prices mentioned last week and spot supplies are now limited. Continental offerings keep very dear; 80 per cent. technical, £47 10s.; 80 per cent. pure, £48 10s.; 98 per cent. glacial, £60 in casks and £73 in glass demijohns ex wharf London.

ACETONE is steady and has again met with satisfactory business; dealers' price is firm in the region of £124 per ton, in drums for B.G.S.

ALUM is unchanged, with dealers quoting £10 to £10 10s. per ton. Business has been poor.

ARSENIC.—There is no appreciable change in the market, offers coming forward being so limited that in spite of the slow business prices are easily maintained at upward of £68 per ton for Cornish powder, delivered London. Grecian producers are out of the market. The equivalent of the terms ruling in France is fully £70. It is reported that South Africa has been inquiring lately, due to urgent requirements. American trade advices are conflicting.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is steady although quiet; dealers' prices are at about £14 10s. to £15 per ton for 98 to 100 per cent. material.

BLEACHING POWDER finds but little business; dealers' prices are in the region of £10 to £10 10s. per ton for 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has been rather more doing, some fair inquiries having come forward from the Continent and the tendency of the market has been somewhat firmer, with rather more difficulty being experienced in placing orders at £25 per ton f.o.b. in casks. Sellers in most cases are now asking £25 5s. and up to £25 10s. Italian makers would seem to have made provision to a good extent for their requirements in rough bar metal, an unusually large quantity having been shipped last month to Italy from Chile direct. Our November exports of copper sulphate were 710 tons, making a total of 39,915 tons for eleven months compared with 40,926 tons and 25,514 tons respectively for the same period in the two previous years.

CREAM OF TARTAR has met with a fair volume of trade, with dealers obtaining close up to 86s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for B.P.

EPSOM SALT of commercial quality is seldom called for; dealers' prices are unchanged at £4 15s. per ton, in bags.

FORMALDEHYDE is unsteady, with the demand on spot rather slow, while supplies seem on the heavy side. Spot offers vary from about £63 up to £64 10s. per ton, for 40 per cent. volume.

GLAUBER SALT remains dull, with merchants quoting at about £3 10s. per ton, in bags.

LEAD ACETATE is well maintained, with spot supplies available. Brown, about £43; white, about £44 per ton; Continental prices are dear.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—There is no change in dealers' prices for Continental material. Business has been quiet this week. Red lead and litharge, £37 10s. per ton, on spot; white lead, about £41 per ton.

LITHOPONE has been selling well, with dealers offering 30 per cent. Continental red seal at £23 to £23 15s. per ton.

OXALIC ACID is steady, but the demand is still slow and small; quoted at about 5½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC is firmly held on spot at last week's higher price. The demand, however, has been unusually small, but owing to the firmness of the Continental position little change can be expected in spot values yet awhile. Quotations are about £33 per ton for 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE from British makers is steady at about 5½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is well maintained on spot at the improved rates mentioned last week. Dealers holding spot supplies are showing confidence in the market; demand very moderate. 90 to 92 per cent., up to £26 per ton, and slightly less for quantities; 96 to 98 per cent., £23 to £23 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE has been the source of very little business of late in merchants' hands. Their price is in the region of 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is very steady as quoted at about 9d. per lb. for commercial quality.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN has again met with but small business. Dealers' prices for British keep up at about 10½d. per lb. for yellow.

SAL AMMONIAC is a good spot item, with stocks now restricted and fresh imports dear; so far as Germany is concerned, they are stopped for the time being. Dog-tooth



crystals, £50; medium, £44 to £45; fine white crystals, £28 to £29 per ton.

SALTCAKE keeps very steady, with makers finding a demand for all material available. Home trade is about £4 10s. per ton, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE has been selling in small quantities, with the dealers' price steady at about £24 per ton.

SODIUM BICARBONATE from British makers is quoted for home trade only, at the unchanged price of £10 10s. per ton, in free bags, carriage paid to destination.

SODIUM BICHROMATE is very steady, with British makers quoting for home trade at 4½d. per lb.; offers of foreign to arrive are on the market at cheaper rates.

SODIUM CARBONATE (washing crystals) from British makers are quoted at £5 5s. per ton, in bags, carriage paid to any station in Great Britain.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is rather firmer again this week, with dealers now quoting up to £15 10s. per ton for pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs and slightly less for quantities would be accepted. Commercial quality is steady at about £10 to £10 10s. per ton, in casks.

SODIUM PRUSSIAN remains dull, with British make offered by dealers at about 5½d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is steady but in no great demand. Dealers offer 60 to 62 per cent. solid at about £14 10s. and £1 more for broken, in drums.

SULPHUR.—The tone is very steady, with a moderately good demand. Silician refined stands at £9 12s. 6d. and roll at £7 12s. 6d. per ton, landed on this side, while crude, delivered Manchester, is quoted £5 5s. to £5 10s. Home imports of crude during November were 2,181 tons, making a total of 85,610 tons for the eleven months, against 39,493 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Further reductions in the price of pitch are recorded. Solvent naphthas are also cheaper again, likewise carbolic acid crystals. Otherwise the market keeps fairly steady, but the volume of business leaves much to be desired. ANILINE OIL continues to be quoted naked, ex works, at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. on a dull market. ANILINE SALT is also seldom called for; quoted naked, ex works, at 9½d. to 10d. per lb. BETA-NAPHTHOL is steady but only in occasional request as quoted at about 1s. 1d. per gallon. BENZOL.—British makers continue to quote at unchanged rates; crude 65's, 8d. to 10d.; standard motor, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; pure, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. TOLUOL has met with little business at 1s. 9d. per gallon, f.o.r. makers' works, in buyers' packages, 90's 1s. 3d. per gallon. XYLOL is 2s. 3d. for pure and 1s. 6d. per gallon for commercial; prices are unchanged on a dull market. CREOSOTE OIL has been in some little demand, with the price quite steady at 9½d. per gallon f.o.b. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS remain dull, with the market rather lower at 11d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C. crystals in large bulk packing. CRESYLIC ACID has been living up a little and prices are at the better rate of about 2s. 1d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is slow of sale and prices are a shade easier at about £19 per ton. PYRIDIN is firmly held, with dealers holding very limited stocks and quoting at 22s. to 23s. per gallon. HEXAMETHYLENE is very steady, but not in much request at present. Dealers quote at 3s. 9d. to 4s. per gallon. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL from dealers continues to be quoted at £90 per ton, in drums, ex wharf London; market is steady. PITCH shows a further fall in value with the market still lacking any good business. To-day's price is 100s. to 105s. per ton; f.o.b. East Coast, with the market rather weak. The position may improve in the near future. WOOD TAR remains in slow demand; quotations unchanged at £1 15s. to £6 per ton, according to quality.

#### Fixed Oils, etc.

THERE is no outstanding feature to comment upon in this market. Business has been moderately good and prices on the whole are fairly well maintained. Palm oils are rather easier; castor keeps firm. ACID OILS keep steady, with business moderate; coconut and palm kernel, 41s.; groundnut, 38s. 6d. soya, 38s., all spot. CASTOR.—At the higher prices quoted last week this market keeps very firm; pharmaceutical, 65s.; first pressings, 60s.; second pressings, 59s.; spot to March, in barrels, in not less than 1-ton lots, ex mills Hull. COCONUT.—A further week of inactivity is recorded here, but high prices are still quoted; deodorised, 52s.; Ceylon, 47s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 60s. c.i.f. COTTON.—With prices showing a slight advance on the week and with business satisfactory, this market closes steady; deodorised, 50s. 6d.; common edible, 48s. 6d.; soapmaking, 46s. 6d.; crude, 43s., all spot. GROUNDNUT.—A firm tone continues, with prices fully maintained; deodorised, 59s.; crude Oriental, 54s., all spot. LINSEED (raw,

naked).—A fair business was done early in the week, but towards the close to-day things were much quieter. Prices slow but little change on the week; quotations up to the end of the year are slightly easier, while those for delivery next year are somewhat higher. On spot, 43s.; December, 41s. 9d.; January-April, 38s. 9d.; May-August, 36s. 1½d.; Hull, on spot, 40s. 9½d.; December, 40s. 7½d.; January-April, 38s. 1½d.; May-August, 35s. 4½d. PALM KERNEL has been much quieter and prices have declined; deodorised, 49s. 6d.; crude, 43s. 6d., all spot. PALM.—After the recent weeks of good business and advancing prices, this market has slackened off and values have declined for all grades; Lagos, 38s.; softs, 37s. 6d.; mediums, 37s. 6d.; hards, 37s. 9d.; bleached, 40s. 3d., all spot. RAPE.—At higher prices on the week this market stands firm; refined, 48s. 6d.; crude, 45s. 6d., all spot. SOYA.—A reaction set in here after the sharp advances recorded last week, and the market closes quiet; deodorised, 46s.; crude, 42s., all spot. TURPENTINE.—The market has been losing ground again, being lower on the week, due to a very slow trade demand, while deliveries for last week against old contracts were rather restricted on the approach of the holidays. The American markets, however, have held up fairly well. The warehouse stocks were once again reduced, but it is understood that a good deal has yet to be landed out of the recent arrival. The total of the stocks amounted to about 27,300 barrels. Another boat is reported on the way from America with about 2,000 barrels. Therefore very ample supplies are assured, but it does not necessarily follow that the market will be much affected until there is a revival in the demand. Spot closes at 72s., and January-April at 73s. per cwt. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels has been more active and is now firm at the improved price of 93s. 6d. per cwt. on spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Solvent naphthas are again cheaper on a weak market. Lubricating oils look like advancing on spot in the near future and are now firm. Other products show no change on the week. BENZOL.—British makers' prices are unchanged on the week; crude 65's, 8d. to 10d.; standard motor, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; pure, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, in tank wagons, ex works. BURNING OILS.—Crude No. 3, 8½d.; No. 2, 8d. per gallon, barrels free; dealers' prices are steady and unaltered. FUEL OIL.—895 to 910 gravity, £4 7s. 6d.; 950 gravity, £3 10s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax has advanced and is now quoted on a firm market at 2½d. to 4d. per lb., in bags, according to melting point. Scale for shipment is quoted firm at about £13 5s. per ton, c.i.f. United Kingdom port. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are again cheaper with the market very quiet; both 90 to 160 and heavy 90 to 190 are down to 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per gallon. PARAFFIN OILS.—Prices are unaltered, but the market is very firm; American standard white, 11d.; water white, 1s. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d., ex tank; 6½d. buyer's barrels, filled free; 9d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLES are steady at unchanged prices; snow white, £58 to £64; yellow, £19 10s. to £26; red vet, £19; ruby red, £20; dark stiff green, £14 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf, London. SPECIAL OIL, for Diesels and motors, 10d. per gallon, barrels free; prices are level on the week; market dull. WHITE OILS stand firm; special No. 1, £44; No. 1, £38; No. 3 half-white, £30, drums free; No. 2 in barrels, £26 10s.; pale yellow, £15 10s. per ton, ex wharf, London. LUBRICATING OILS.—The spot position is firmer and prices tend to advance, owing to much harder conditions in the American shipment market: pales, £9 10s. to £24; reds, £12 10s. to £22; dark cylinders, £13 5s. to £26; filtered cylinders, £13 5s. to £22; blacks, £7 10s. to £15 per ton, ex wharf, London, less 2½ per cent. SOLUBLE OIL, £18 10s. per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is well maintained at last week's higher price of £17 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

#### Kina-Bureau

THE "Indische Mercur" of December 14 reports that Dr. J. W. G. Sieger, director of the Nederlandsche Kinine-fabriek and a member of the board of the Kina-Bureau, recently paid a visit to the Dutch East Indies. This visit was undertaken, in addition to other business, in connection with the efforts of the Kina-Bureau to induce the Sadarehe Cinchona undertaking to join the bureau, since this is the only large cinchona plantation remaining outside the agreement, and supplying bark to the Japanese concern, which has now become a serious competitor of the Kina-Bureau in the international market. It is stated, however, that the negotiations to secure the adhesion of the Sadarehe plantations to the Kina contract have proved fruitless.





### The Medical School of Montpellier

SIR,—It may be that the compilers of the "Chronologia Medica" have something to advance in support of the date A.D. 738 for the foundation of this celebrated school. If they have not, then it can only be assumed that they have fallen into an error which, perhaps, is not remarkable, seeing that A.D. 737 is stated to be the year in which the city was founded by Charles Martel when he destroyed the older city of Maguelone and, at the same time, the Saracenic power on the shores of the Mediterranean. We may, I think, safely accept what is stated in Hastings Rashdall's "The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages" (1895) concerning the foundation of this school. As already mentioned by "Xrayser II," the first mention of a medical school occurs in 1137, when Adelbert, afterwards Archbishop of Mainz, is said to have studied medicine there after having taken an arts course at Paris; but the first allusion to a university of medicine in Montpellier is found in the Statutes of 1220. This does not imply that medicine was not taught before this date; in fact, Guillem II, Lord of Montpellier, made a proclamation in 1180/1 "allowing all who will freely to teach medicine." The implication of this proclamation is that at that time no licence for teaching was required and that, therefore, there was no organised "magisterial society." Rashdall's work is so fully documented that, unless some more recent evidence is at hand, there cannot be much hesitation in accepting his evidence.

Yours faithfully,

Manchester.

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

### The Will to Work

SIR,—"Jay Mack" (*C. & D.*, December 8, p. 807) need not worry. There are plenty of simple solutions to our troubles, hanging especially. But these and other simple measures will not be adopted. If you want people to adopt anything you must make it complicated, otherwise they think you are not clever. I read somewhere the Japanese are like ourselves in that respect; they think nothing of a lecturer unless he makes himself unintelligible. In our case I would suggest plenty of Greek and Latin quotations—you can get them from any dictionary. Furthermore, make your English as involved as possible, plenty of long words; in fact, make it incomprehensible. You will find yourself listened to. It does not matter about the result so long as it involves the creation of several new Government departments, buildings for piling up statistics, and so on.

Faithfully yours,

VERB. SAP. (13/12).

### More Restrictions

SIR,—Replying to Mr. Jones's letter in the *C. & D.* of December 8 (p. 807) on the sale of Kruschen Salts by the ounce, I do not consider this necessary, or even fair competition—in fact, I should term it "catch trade." Kruschen Salts are packed to retail at 1s. 9d., and up to now I have had no difficulty in retailing the same at the fixed price. Unless permission is given to retail the Kruschen Salts by the ounce, the only step to take is—stop the supply.

Yours, etc.,

Bradford.

HILDA WATERHOUSE.

### Where are We Getting to?

SIR,—Mr. Marns deplores (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 843) the constant multiplication of articles for sale, but a man who is in business to serve the general public is compelled to stock whatever the public requires, or they will shop elsewhere. Mr. Marns does not tell us his ratio of sales—that is to say, whether he sells twenty-six times as much talcum powder now that he has twenty-six varieties. Although we may think that the multiplication of articles is getting overdone, let us compare it with another branch of the business—the dispensing department. If Mr. Marns takes in a script ordering a

special preparation, does he send to the wholesaler for it, and have to buy a half-pound or pound bottle to dispense an ounce? How many of these opened bottles has he in stock? This is far more serious than talcum powders and shaving sticks; these are saleable sooner or later, whereas a broken proprietary is absolutely dead stock. All trades to-day are in the same boat, and when Mr. Marns asks: "Where are we getting to?" I would reply that we are gradually approaching the age of the octopus company, when all the distributive trades will be in the hands of such concerns, as no one else will have the necessary capital to carry the stock required.

Yours faithfully,

OCTOPUS (18/12).

### Branded Chemicals

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Marns in your last week's issue presents a very timely warning. The increasing variety of stock that a chemist has now to keep makes it a very difficult question to know when and where to stop. Personally, with all newly-advertised lines I secure frequent and small supplies from the sundry house to see if the line becomes an established proprietary before ordering direct. But the greatest evil of all, to my mind, is the trend of events towards packed everyday drugs under the wholesaler's own brand, and unless the chemists take up this matter very seriously we shall find ourselves distributors of these branded drugs. One can anticipate in the course of time some such advertisement as this in the daily Press: "Boric powder of great purity: Insist on — brand—6d.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb." Packed drugs by all means, if you wish, but not of the wholesaler's brand and creating a trading goodwill for the wholesaler. There is very little left now of a non-proprietary character, and our sundries are fast going; but let us, at any rate, retain the sale of everyday drugs of B.P. standard unbranded.

Yours, etc.,

F. CLARKE,

(Clarke's Cash Chemists, Ltd.).

Newport, Mon.

### Pharmacy in Ireland

SIR,—Events are moving rapidly in Ireland. The L.P.S.I. would do well to realise that, for all professional purposes, he is in the same boat as the R.D. He has had to invade medical, veterinary or dental territory, illegally, in order to make both ends meet. Where the L.P.S.I. leads in these foraging operations, there the R.D. may follow without fear of serious consequences. A society which winks at the one cannot very well do otherwise at the other. The pharmaceutical die-hards will be beaten, not by a climb down on their part, not by the efforts of the R.D.'s, "who are working tooth and nail," but by the politicians. Pharmacy is not a profession. The M.D., the M.R.C.V.S. or the dentist is not affected by political changes. It is said that in the forthcoming pharmacy law power is to be given to inspectors to visit a pharmacy or drug hall at any hour, and to demand immediately the respective L.P.S.I. or R.D. on duty. It is also said that the Southern pharmaceutical authorities are marking time until the Northern Government brings in its new Pharmacy Bill. A corresponding measure will then be presented by our worthy President of the P.S.F.S., and the next picture will be "Pharmaceutics, featuring the Drudge."

Yours faithfully,

R.D. (18/12).

### Unemployment

SIR,—I am afraid that "Veteran's" scheme for Friday work for unemployed pharmacists (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 843) is a method of robbing Peter to pay Paul. If State pharmacies were opened to provide the present unemployed with work, this work could only be taken from those at present in business, and one set of unemployed would be exchanged for another. Even if the State would open such pharmacies, would the unemployed pharmacists be taken on? Look at the Army dispensing; no notice is taken of the qualification or of the Pharmaceutical Society's representations about it.

Yours faithfully,

REMEDIAL (18/12).



## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

### What was Intended?

On receiving the following recipe, scrawled on a scrap of paper measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in.: "1 oz. phosphates, 1 oz. hydrophosphates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram quinine," one of my assistants gave:—

Syr. ferri phosph. co. ...	...	3j.
Syr. hypophosph. co. ...	...	3j.
Quin. sulph. ...	...	3ss.
Ac. phosph. dil. ...	...	3j.
Aq. ...	...	ad 3viij.

I thought this a very sensible reading.—H. J. S. (23/10).

### A Photographic Query

J. C. (28/10) writes: Regarding "J. P. N.'s" (9/10) photographic query, I had a similar experience many years ago while photographing one of my children in the garden. The child, two years of age, was fixed in his table chair with tray in front, and I exposed two plates. Both of the resultant negatives were perfect, except that in one of them there was no child! There was not even a ghost of one, and every detail of chair and background was clear and distinct. I have often puzzled over the phenomenon, but I am still as much at sea as ever as to the cause of it.

### A Pharmaceutical Toast

Here's to the busy pharmacist,  
Who, whatever the wind or the weather,  
Wrestles all day with script and "rep. mist."  
To keep body and soul together.

With remarkable skill,  
He can silver a pill,  
Or a cachet dispense  
For very few pence.

With a cheerful smile  
And tongue full of guile,  
When a client demands the most recent "quack,"  
Recommends as superior his "own branded" pack.

To youngsters whose memory is not quite retentive  
Our pill-pushing friend is extremely attentive.  
Whenever his skill is put to the test  
He supplies their queer wants in the way he thinks best.

When the week's toil is o'er and assistants are paid,  
He locks up the shop—the week's worries all fade.  
Lady Nicotine ends his troubles in smoke,  
Sleeps the sleep of the underpaid—treats life as a joke!

—F. H. (18/11).

## Legal Queries

B. P. (4/12).—Extract of cannabis indica is not a scheduled poison.

J. C. (17/11).—As the pupil you refer to receives a money payment he must be insured under both National Health and Unemployment schemes.

E. N. (6/12).—The word "soothing" used in connection with the title "Bronchial Mixture" would involve liability to medicine-stamp duty in the article to which the label was affixed.

Alpha (13/12).—Sales of proprietary medicines made in Ireland to customers in Great Britain are not liable to medicine-stamp duty, as the Medicine Stamp Acts do not apply to Ireland.

H. S. (4/12).—Sacch. alb. and sacch. lact. are inert diluents of pulv. Doveri, and when so used, even on the Home Office dictum, do not bring the mixture within the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

Astra (1/12).—Particulars as to the registration of trade-marks are given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. If there are any points upon which you need further information we shall be glad to supply it.

Amerik (14/12) asks whether it is still possible to stamp a tenancy agreement made over a year ago. If so, what penalty is payable? [The agreement can still be stamped upon payment of a penalty of £10 in addition to the stamp duty. If, however, "Amerik" sends the agreement to Somerset House with an adequate explanation of the omission to stamp it, the Commissioners may possibly accept a considerably smaller amount by way of penalty.]

Pelagus (11/12) has just obtained possession of a house which he bought some years ago. The tenant has taken away six glass gas globes which were supplied by the original landlord. Asked to return the globes the tenant states that during his tenancy all the original globes were broken, and as he has replaced them the new globes are his own property. The tenant also calls upon "Pelagus" to refund the cost of re-erecting a fence which was blown down early in 1922. "Pelagus" was not even informed that the fence was down, and the tenant had the work done on his own initiative. [The globes must be restored by the tenant as it was his duty to replace these broken during his tenancy. In our opinion "Pelagus" is not bound to pay the cost of re-erecting the fence, as the tenant had the work done without his authority.]

Bang (17/12) recently asked an accountant to sell his business for £1,500, agreeing to pay a commission of £55. The accountant has since paid the bulk of the purchase price and deducted his commission from the first instalment. "Bang" understands that a company has been formed to take over the business, for which it paid £2,000. If the accountant himself bought the business for £1,500 and resold it for £2,000, should he not either refund the £55 commission or pay "Bang" £2,000, less his commission upon the higher price? [If the accountant sold the business for £2,000, in his capacity of agent, "Bang" is entitled to the full amount, less the accountant's commission upon that sum. If the accountant himself bought the business for £1,500, and resold it at a profit, he should, we consider, refund the £55 commission; but we doubt whether "Bang" has any legal right to compel him to do so.]

R. C. T. (11/12).—The exemption accorded under the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations to sign orders for "dangerous" drugs does not cover any other poison than those in Part I of the Poisons Schedule. There has hitherto been no objection raised by wholesalers to supplies of Part I poisons, on orders similar to yours, but recently they have been applying the method prescribed by the regulations to pharmacists and non-pharmacists alike, the difference in the case of non-pharmacists being the requirement of a doctor's signature. This is the result of the Home Office interpretation of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Only the courts can settle whether that is a correct view of the law. Further developments are likely, and in the meantime, if wholesalers will furnish you with supplies on your order, it will not make any difference to you. The onus is on the wholesaler, and some of them are sensitive on the point, as a doctor's signature is the one mentioned as legal apart from those who keep open shop.

T. J. S. (11/12) and his brother are jointly tenants of a combined house and shop. It was agreed that they would each pay half the rent and rates. "T. J. S." resides and carries on business on the premises. The brother has made only one small payment during the past eighteen months, and "T. J. S." has been compelled to pay the whole of the rent and rates. The brother has, moreover, deposited the lease with his bankers. Can "T. J. S." have the whole interest in the lease transferred to him on account of his brother's default; and can he compel his brother to produce the lease? [In our view, "T. J. S.'s" only remedy is to sue his brother for the amount of his share of the rent and rates. The brother's default is not a ground upon which his interest in the lease lapses or becomes transferable. "T. J. S." is, of course, entitled to production of the lease; but, in the absence of a knowledge of the circumstances it is impossible to say what course "T. J. S." had better adopt in order to establish his rights.]



## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

**Banti (24/11).**—BANTI'S DISEASE is the name we should have given in the reply we gave you in the *C. & D.*, December 8, p. 810.

**R. C. S. (14/11).**—BOOKS FOR MATRICULATION STUDENTS.—Students for the Matriculation generally employ the chemistry books published by Clive. These are Bailey's "New Matriculation Chemistry," in two parts, obtainable through any bookseller. It should be noted, however, that different tutors may have particular views as to the most suitable book for their pupils.

**W. I. T. (19/11).**—POPULAR LECTURES BY CHEMISTS.—We think you should obtain one of the following books, by Dr. G. Martin, published by Sampson Low, Marston & Co.: "Triumphs and Wonders of Modern Chemistry," "Modern Chemistry and its Wonders." These were originally published at 7s. 6d. each. You would have no difficulty in making up an interesting lecture from one or two of the chapters of these books.

**Zedex (20/11).**—VALUE OF BUSINESS.—We consider that a business established for seventy years, returning £1,600 a year, net profit about £460, stock and fixtures worth £600, is very desirable and safe. If the position is good it should be worth £200 for goodwill, and as much more as you can get. This is in addition to the value of stock and fixtures. Money is not, however, so plentiful as in 1919, which was the high-water mark for businesses. We note that the rate of profit is high relative to the turnover, but no doubt there are special reasons for this. The stock also seems low, but perhaps this is due to small stock of patents. The general desirability is the key to the goodwill.

**S. P. & Co. (Calcutta).**—CONCENTRATED BLOOD-PURIFYING MIXTURE.—For this ext. *sarxæ liq.* B.P. 1893 is usually supplied, alone or diluted. In the latter case potassium iodide can be employed, dissolved in equal parts of glycerin and water.

**A. & L. (29/11).**—LIQUID USED TO WHITEN YELLOW HAIR. This is a colourless liquid, smelling strongly of sulphur dioxide. The colour changes to a full blue on warming. It yields 2 per cent. of total solids, dried at 100° C., which pass gradually through a fine play of colours: blue, purple, brown, green. It appears to consist of an aniline dye decolourised by sulphurous acid, similar to Schiff's reagent, but using a blue dye, probably methyl blue or other triphenylamine blue, instead of fuchsin. Try dissolving five grains of methyl blue in one ounce of sulphurous acid, B.P. The quantity sent was too small to enable us to make a more exhaustive analysis.

**W. J. H. (3/11).**—(1) PRESERVING MUSEUM SPECIMENS.—The liquid used for this purpose is best made from the following formula:—

Potassium acetate	...	...	10 parts
Glycerin	...	...	25 parts
Formalin	...	...	10 parts
Water	...	...	100 parts

Mix.

**T. & G. (4/12).**—(1) ARTIFICIAL ESSENCES.—The following are formulas for the artificial essences you require:—

Plum		Apple and Cider	
Aldehyde	...	Oil of cognac	...
Acetic ether	...	Acetic ether	...
Formic ether	...	Amyl valerianate	...
Butyric ether	...	Oil of lemon	...
Essential oil of almonds	...	Rectified spirit	...
Glycerin	...		
Rectified spirit	...		

(2) The only book on the manufacture of essences other than "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is Walter's "Essence Industry" (Chapman & Hall, 24s.).

**T. B. (5/12).**—PREVENTING STEAMY WINDOWS.—As you have not been successful with glycerin you should try the following anti-dimming preparation, which was devised in the United States for preventing the condensation of moisture on the eye-pieces of gas-masks:—

Turkey-red oil (85 per cent.)	...	100 parts
Sodium carbonate	...	15 parts
Water glass	...	5 parts
Heavy paraffin oil	...	5 parts
Glycerin	...	23 parts

A small amount of the composition is applied to the surface of the glass, which is then gently polished with a cloth.

**H. J. T. (14/12).**—PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION.—On the *C. & D.* costing system the price of the prescription you send is as follows:—

Æther	...	...	...	3ij.	2.0
Menthol	...	...	...	3ij.	76.0
Spt. vini rect.	...	...	...	3j.	4.0
Container	...	...	...		1.0
Dispensing oncost	...	...	...		8.0
					91.0d.

Charge 7s. 7d.

The price you mention would have been below cost of the menthol before the Japanese disaster, and as the present cost is nearly three times what it was the above price is a fair one based on replacement value.

**Rusticus (14/11).**—(1) We have no recipe for milk toffee, but it should not be difficult for you to produce a toffee containing a small proportion of condensed milk. (2) SOLVENTS FOR CELLOPHANE are those employed for cellulose—e.g., zinc chloride in twice its weight of hydrochloric acid and suprammonium hydrate containing 2.5 to 3.5 per cent. of copper and 15 per cent. of ammonia.

**X and X (17/10).**—(1) HAIR RESTORER.—The quantity of glycerin in the recipe in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" was altered to 3ij. because the larger quantity was found to be unsuitable. (2) The indexes of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST contain numerous references to vitamins. The best treatise on the subject is "Report on the Present State of Knowledge Concerning Accessory Food Factors (Vitamines)" (Stationery Office. 4s.).

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1873

### Sweet Nitre Prosecutions

It is unnecessary to say that in anything we may write against the Adulteration Act we are actuated by no sympathy with any system of fraud or robbery. Any man who mixes water with his spirits of nitre, or who buys it at a price at which he ought to know it cannot be genuine, is a cheat, and deserves punishment. We will aid, and not hinder, the uprooting of such practices. But the Adulteration Act has a much wider range than this. It has been drawn up, or at any rate interpreted, with a reckless disregard to all fairness and justice. It assumes all tradesmen to be rogues and all analysts to be endowed with miraculous knowledge. As we said last month, the utmost that can be said for it is that it has done a small amount of good by the exercise of an enormous amount of injustice. It sweeps into its net innocent and guilty, and listens to no explanations. This spirits of nitre case is not to be quoted in opposition to these statements. A victory was won purely because the prosecution was refuted on its own ground. They happened to select a substance and ask for it under one name, while they prosecuted under another. Stripped of all additions, that was the naked case. But, as a matter of fact, there is scarcely a product in our shops which is absolutely pure, or at least in which an analyst could not find some impurity. And unless magistrates let their common sense over-rule their strict adherence to Acts of Parliament we may yet have many foolish, but not less injurious, convictions.





J. C. ENO LTD.

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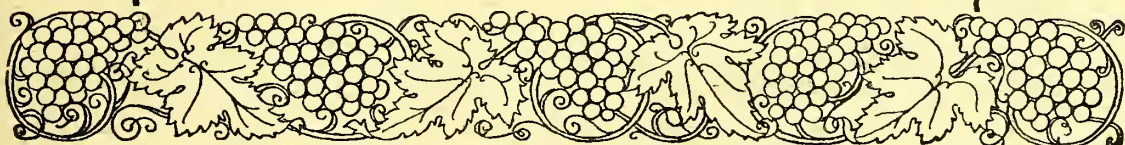
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*and wish them*

HEALTH and HAPPINESS  
this CHRISTMASTIDE

*and throughout*

1924





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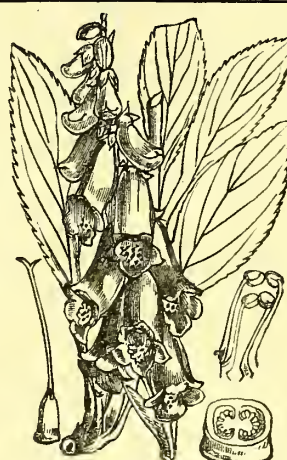
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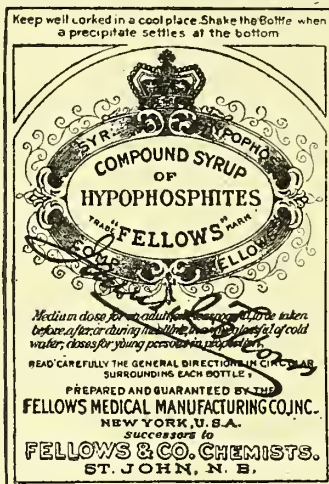
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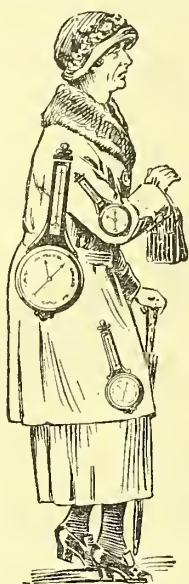
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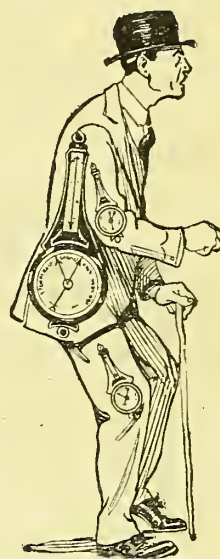
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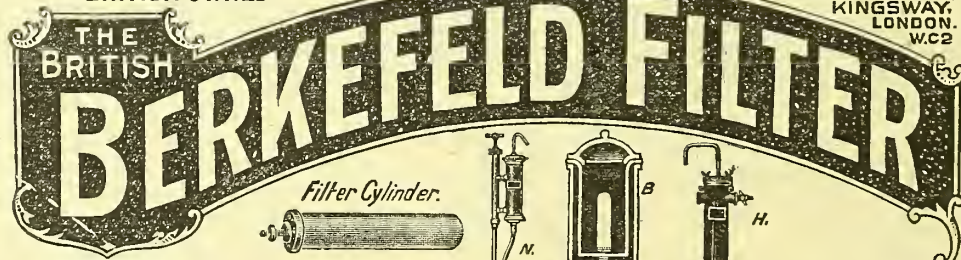
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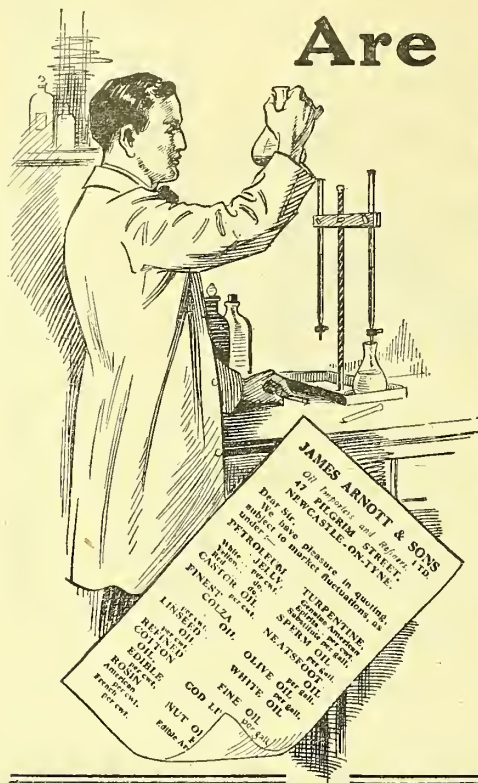
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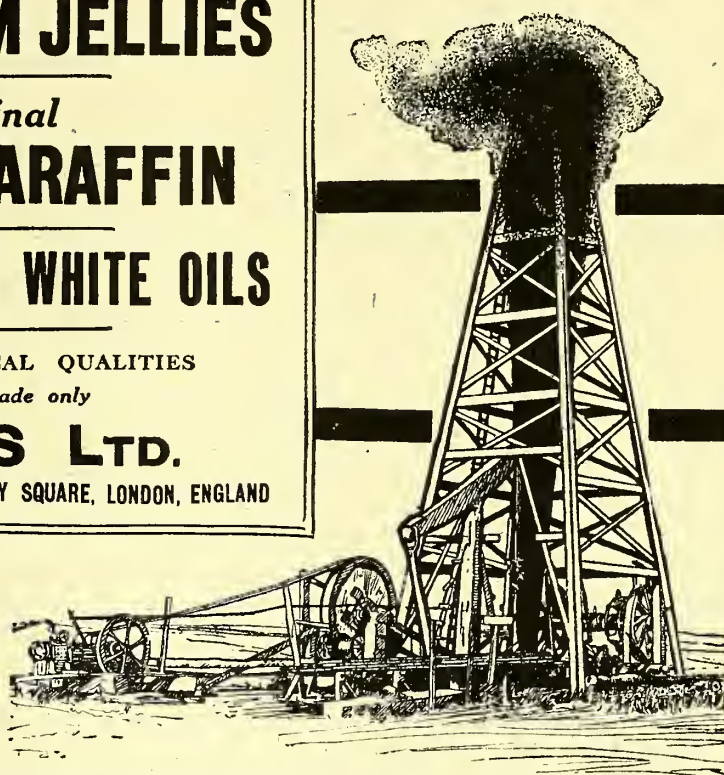
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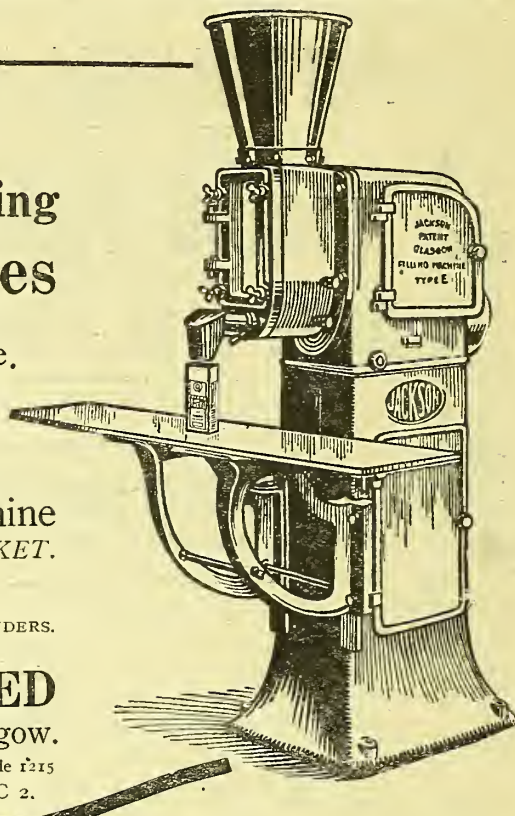
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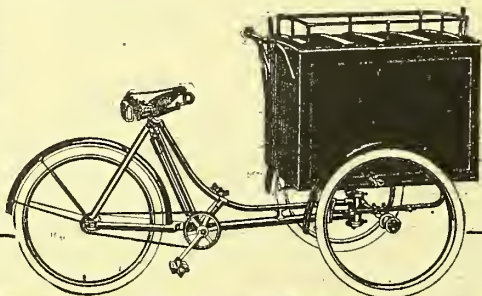
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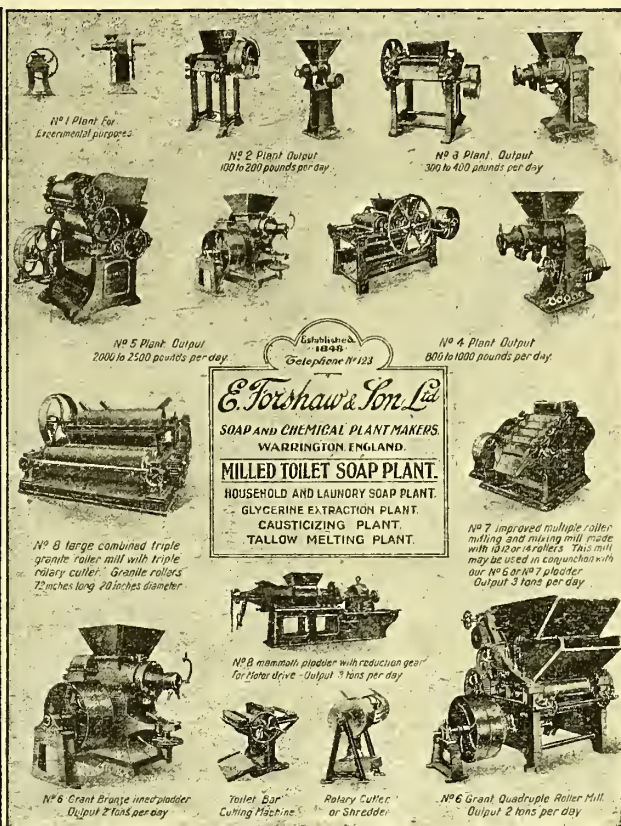




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PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT

42 Cannon Street - - LONDON, E.C.4

# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.  
LONDON E.C. 4

DECEMBER 22, 1923

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

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# The Association of Mnfgr. Chemists

— LIMITED —

Head Offices—26-28 Kimberley House,

Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

(and at 2 Bixie Street, Liverpool)

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer.

F.L.O.N.: CITY (42-43).

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—SOUTH COAST (Important Seaside Town).—Handsome Pharmacy, in rapidly growing district; long lease at reasonable rental; returns, £55 per week; scope for great increase; excellent stock; price £2,200; every investigation courted. (98)

2.—YORKS.—Very nice Pharmacy, in important town; returns, £50 per week; scope for increase; possession of nice house on completion; held on lease at reasonable rental; price, £350. (94)

3.—OXON.—Good-class Market Town Business, with excellent living accommodation; returns, £1,280; new lease; very old-established; price £1,800. (92)

4.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Well-fitted Pharmacy, in busy centre, with scope for considerable increase; rent, 10s. per week; new lease to be arranged; returns average £20/25 per week; knowledge of Welsh essential. (97)

5.—YORKS.—Sound Cash Business; turnover, £900 per annum; N.H.I. and Prescribing; living accommodation if required; very low rental; excellent opportunity for beginner; as there is undoubted scope for increasing trade; price, £500. (95)

6.—YORKS.—Old-established Pharmacy, in important town; returns, about £25 per week; large shop and excellent house of 7 rooms, kitchen, 2 attics, etc.; in present hands 18 years; handsome mahogany fittings; price £1,200, all at, for quick sale. (99)

7.—LONDON.—Busy shopping centre; returns, £1,250; Kodak Agency, N.H.I.; good scope; lease, 11 years at £85; let off £78; premises consist of shop, cellar, dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms, yard and back entrance; possession of dwelling accommodation on completion; price, £850, or offer. (90)

8.—LONDON.—For immediate disposal, small Manufacturing Chemists' Business, centrally situated; proprietors of two cleansers; great scope; premises held on lease, 21 years, at rental of £150. Full particulars on application. (96)

STOCKTAKING.—Perhaps it is too much trouble or you have not the time to spare. Then why not consult the Practical Firm who will do this work for you for a small inclusive fee, without interference with your work? For full particulars write as above.

# ERNEST J. GEORGE

CHEMISTS' VALUER AND ACCOUNTANT.  
INCOME TAX EXPERT.

Write me on any business difficulty, Income Tax, Accounts, Sale or Purchase of Business, Stock-taking, Stock-pricing, etc.

3. ST. PAUL'S CLOSE, WALSALL.

Tel.: 774

# BAKER & ROBERTS

174 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1 Tel.: Victoria 27.

Valuations personally conducted by W. Rooke Roberts, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., who is booking stocktakings for 1924, and requests clients to write early to fix required dates.

Recommended by the British Drug Houses, Messrs. Wiggins Ltd., etc.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

UNQUALIFIED, £300 capital, would like to join sound business, N.W. district, as Sole Assistant; fullest time given; some accommodation preferred, but not essential. "Peccavi," 39/4, Office of this Paper.

## FINANCIAL.

CHEMIST to join Directorate of old-established Wholesale Private Limited Company; permanent responsible position; share capital required £2,000; a good commercial training and a knowledge of Veterinary Remedies and Medicines essential; residence in London, Manchester or Liverpool an advantage; banker's and trade references given and required; inquiries invited from principals only, stating qualifications, age and experience. 38/33, Office of this Paper.

## AGENCIES.

AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURS FOR REPRESENTATION

in

THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA.

A FIRM having their own Travellers and a complete organisation and first-class connection with Chemists and Wholesalers throughout these territories are open to take one or two selected Agencies for Proprietary Articles in connection with the Drug trade. Apply "E. H.," 35/137, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISEMENT, in Yorkshire city, having several rooms at liberty, is prepared to consider (from manufacturers, etc.) Forwarding Agencies for the North of England; occasional show displays for customers arranged; would take charge if desired and part travelling for the district; suitable for Rubber Manufacturers, Laboratory Outfits, Smallware Goods, Proprietary Articles. Apply first instance, 27/34, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

## RETAIL.

BIRMINGHAM.—Reeve &amp; Co., New Street, requires a thoroughly good Assistant, accustomed to high-class Retail (outdoor). Give fullest details as to salary, height, and enclose photo. Say when disengaged.

EAST KENT.—Qualified Assistant, age 26-30, required early January for new branch. Please state all particulars, with photo if possible, to "East Kent" 36/36, Office of this Paper.

IRELAND.—Qualified man, take charge Retail Counter, in first-class house in large city; one with experience Stores (especially Boots) preferred; state age, experience, salary, references. "Company," 35/119, Office of this Paper.

KENT SUBURBAN.—Wanted, for January 1, active Junior male Assistant; qualified; capable Dispenser, good Counter-man. Please send full particulars, experience, salary required, and photo (if possible). Applications not answered in four days respectively declined. 39/6, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Qualified Chemist wanted; must be young and energetic. Apply, giving full particulars, Chas. F. Thackray, Retail Department, Great George Street, Leeds.

LONDON, N.—Wanted married man for medium class retail. Experience, salary required, be returned, 36/34, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.C.—Unqualified, smart, experienced address; references must be returned, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Required for quick cash business have knowledge of Ph height, salary required.

A QUALIFIED man (short probation) smart, tall, and energetic prospects for the right references to 38/35, Office of this Paper.

A ASSISTANT required accurate Dispenser with Photographic experience of this Paper.

A ASSISTANT Dispenser for West-End; a Sundries Counters. Write 36/150, Office of this Paper.

A ASSISTANT; outdoor accurate, capable Dispenser; must be an height, salary required with photo, to Holt, C.

BOOTS, The Chemist, unqualified Assistant, Drug Co., Ltd., Station.

EARLY January.—Required for Dispensing. Full particulars to Wolverhampton.

J. WEARING, Pharm (outdoors); must be orderly habits; good salary required, and three days respectfully.

JUNIOR, unqualified age, experience, a Hill, S.E.6.

MANAGER, qualified near London; sir and well recommended Romford, Essex.

MANAGING Assistant branch; must be personality, and used graphy; quick and actions principal considered, and salary Bristol.

QUALIFIED Manager be a good Wind all-round experience. Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant Give full particulars Obelisk Road, Wolsk.

QUALIFIED Senior Dispenser, tactful Photography an advantage and salary required Sutton, Surrey.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately Merthyr.

WANTED, near M must be accustomed Dispensing; smart references, and salary Office of this Paper.

WANTED, near M qualification, able Dispensing. Apply, salary required (send Paper).

WANTED, early in accustomed to served a regular app of business, £30 to by letter, giving full disengaged (applicable fully declined), Mr. I.

WANTED.—Compe Country Dispenser should state full particulars and salary required.

WANTED, for Dec old, for good permanent. Apply, with Paper.



## WHOLESALE.

ry, young qualified  
hip; house attached;  
ulars of age, height,  
possible, which will

between 25 and 35;  
personality and good  
investigation. 36/40,

Assistant (under 30)  
getic and willing and  
Apply, stating age,  
Office of this Paper.

as Branch Manager;  
rate salary; must be  
osition and excellent  
ce, salary, height and

must be a quick and  
sser and Counterman,  
cent," 36/152, Office

xperienced gentlemen,  
Pharmaceutical and  
rs, experience, salary,

; gentlemanly; quick,  
Window-dresser, and  
stworthy. State age,  
nd enclose references,  
street, Scunthorpe.

ies for experienced  
etter, to Boots Pure  
n.

lified male Assistant  
onal help at Counter.  
Ltd., Queen Street,

quires Junior Assistant  
d of systematic and  
w-dresser. State age,  
ters not answered in

man. Reply, stating  
Bennett, 21 Catford

January for branch  
a reliable Dispenser  
ed. Macarthy's, Ltd.,

to 35, for suburban  
and Salesman, good  
knowledge of Photo-  
nics; above qualifica-  
ate age, height, if  
emist, Temple Gate,

et, not over 35; must  
man, with first-class  
6/151, Office of this

od Stores experience.  
ester & Crook Ltd.,

January 31; reliable  
ledge of Optics and  
articulars, references,  
is, 21 High Street,

s, well recommended,  
M. Lloyd, Chemist,

Working Manager;  
business and N.H.I.  
ing age, experience,  
o if possible), 35/12,

ssistant, Apothecaries  
ter work with N.H.I.  
nce, references, and  
35/120, Office of this

ified Assistant, male,  
outdoors; must have  
recommended; hours  
duty till 8. Apply  
nt, salary, and when  
in four days respect-  
Ealing, W.5.

for an old-established  
business. Applicants  
qualifications, etc.,  
ists, Boston, Lincs.

about 25 to 30 years  
South Coast; per-  
39/12, Office of this

**LANCASHIRE.**—Chemists' Sundries House requires experi-  
enced Traveller, part or whole time, on liberal commission  
basis; must have live connection; every encouragement to really  
capable man; side lines not objected to provided goods do not  
clash. 39/10, Office of this Paper.

**SCOTLAND.**—For New Year, Agent or Representative required  
for Manufacturers of Compressed Tablets, Pills and Packed  
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Lines; principal is visiting Glasgow  
after Xmas. Will applicants send name and address to White  
Band Mfg. Co., Ltd., Pump Pail, Croydon?

**CAPABLE** woman Stock-keeper and Order Clerk wanted imme-  
diately, preferably with knowledge of card index; must  
be able to control staff; aged about 30; hours 8.30 to 6; West-  
End. State full particulars of previous experience, age, and  
salary required. 35/11, Office of this Paper.

**CAPSULE** Maker.—Practical man required for London to take  
complete control of plant and manage assistants; good  
wages. Write, in confidence, to 36/148, Office of this Paper.

**ENERGETIC**, progressive, well-known Representatives; side  
line; 20% commission; personal or otherwise; connections  
essential; competitive line, not advertised, but in daily demand;  
super-quality; several territories vacant England, Scotland, S.  
Wales; must give fullest particulars and usual credentials, in  
strict confidence. 39/180, Office of this Paper.

**INVOICE** Clerk, experienced in Drug trade, required at once  
by London Wholesale House. Apply, with full particulars  
as to experience and salary required, "Delta," 36/147, Office  
of this Paper.

**PERFUMERY.**—Wanted, for a new perfumery selling  
organisation, a well-qualified and serious Manager;  
guarantee requested £2,000; independent and well-paid position  
of great future. Full application, with references, age, date of  
entrance, photo, to S.8158.Y, Publicitas, Berne, Switzerland.

**REPRESENTATIVES** required by old-established manufac-  
turer to offer good selling lines to Chemists; good com-  
mission offered to live men; established connection essential.  
Reply, in confidence, stating territory covered and lines already  
carried, 30/23, Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED**, January 1, two Representatives with sound con-  
nection, (1) London Wholesale Chemists, (2) London Stores,  
for highly competitive Toilet lines and Proprietary on new  
proposition; only men with excellent connections and willing to  
prove themselves on commission basis need apply. P.C.B. 26/22,  
Office of this Paper.

**SALES** Organiser and Manager wanted in provinces for well-  
advertised Toilet Preparations which are selling well; must  
have had experience on the road in selling to Retail and Whole-  
sale Chemists, also of the actual organisation and control of  
sales department, and be able to guide and develop salesman;  
past experience as retail chemist or branch manager of a big  
company a further recommendation; the position offers an unique  
opportunity for the right man; not an extravagant salary at  
the start, but one which will be fair, and will be progressive  
as sales progress. Detailed particulars must be given in the  
first place and in confidence to 36/149, Office of this Paper.

**SALES** Manager wanted for well-advertised Women's Toilet  
Preparations; strong personality and experience in carrying  
out to the utmost the plan and policy worked out in co-operation  
with the general management and the advertising service  
agency; one who can guide travellers as an organised team,  
decide what records and statistics should be charted, and see  
that they are used to reinforce the strong points and bolster  
up the weak in his organisation and market; this is a big job  
for the highest type of sales organiser. Detailed particulars  
must be given in the first place and in confidence to "O. S.,"  
Saward Baker & Co., Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

**SUNDRIES.**—Wholesale House requires experienced Clerk;  
mention, in strict confidence, age, particulars of present (or  
if disengaged last) situation, approximate wages desired.  
36/154, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLERS** calling on the trade desirous of a good side  
line. Write 8 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

**TRAVELLERS** wanted (calling on Chemists and Toilet  
Specialists) to take up first-class Chapped Hands Prepara-  
tion; good connection essential. State, in confidence, full par-  
ticulars, including whom now representing, commission required,  
and territory covered, to 38/39, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, Traveller with connection among best-class houses  
on the South Coast, also one for the Midland cities, to  
sell good grade of Perfumery and Toilet articles on commission  
basis. Apply, P.C.B. 26/3, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, a Traveller to take up a first-class side line; 20%  
commission (paid weekly) first order and repeat; proved  
speciality; sell 3d. and 6d.; every assistance by bonus, balloon  
and other schemes; several territories, including Ireland, open;  
good personal connection and references essential; splendid  
opportunity for 'live' salesman. 38/25, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, for Manufacturing Chemists and Packed Goods,  
Liverpool district, a qualified, experienced and practical  
man used to the Manufacture of Ointments, Powders, Embroca-  
tions, Sauces, Cough Mixtures, Seidlitz Powders, Browning, etc.,  
to commence duties first week in January. State experience, age  
salary required, etc. 38/24, Office of this Paper.

**WAREHOUSEMAN** and Packer required for London Surgical  
Instrument Manufacturers and Druggists' Sundriesmen.  
State experience, whether disengaged, and wages required to  
35/7, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE.**—Assistant wanted for Wets Department by  
Dublin Wholesale House; state age, experience, and salary  
expected. Reply to 39/11, Office of this Paper.

## [COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

**EAST AFRICA.**—Wanted, for Kenya Colony, Chemist's  
Assistant; qualified preferred; unmarried; 3 years' agree-  
ment; £360, £420, £480. Send copies testimonials, stating  
qualifications, record, etc., to "N.," 54 St. Mary Axe, London,  
E.C.3.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

## RETAIL.

## [HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words  
or less, prepaid.

**A** PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (28), at present Assistant in  
London, with good London and country experience and  
some knowledge Advertising, wishes job as Manager or Senior  
Assistant; could help with proprietary if required. Write 38/7,  
Office of this Paper.

**A** DVERTISER, fully qualified Pharmacist, requires a per-  
manent management of up-to-date Pharmacy or Hospital  
Dispensary; thoroughly experienced all round and in manufac-  
turing; total abstainer, and used to controlling staff; highest  
references and testimonials; disengaged December 31. "M.P.S."  
(P.C.B. 26/23), Office of this Paper.

**A** (E 24; height 5 ft. 11 in.; free; qualified; 7 years' experi-  
ence, including Photographic, Veterinary and Wholesale;  
Bristol or South preferred; good references. A. J. Ward, 489  
Kenington Hill, Bristol, Bristol.

**A** N experienced, qualified Dispenser wants work; London;  
would take charge Surgery, with empty rooms as part-  
payment; very moderate salary. "Dispenser," 108 Lower  
Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.

**A** S Manager, Partner or Buyer; 26 years' wide experience,  
including Australian. "Chemist," 23 Brambledown Road,  
Wallington, Surrey.

**A** SSISTANT; 14 years' experience, high-class Retail and Dis-  
pensing; preferably Midlands. "Salicin," 2 Wharf Street,  
Leicester.

**A** SSISTANT; unqualified; 26; height 5 ft. 4 in.; energetic;  
honest; abstainer; 5 years' Counter experience; no Dis-  
pensing; would accept small salary for good opening for experi-  
ence. 36/37, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT, 37, smart, tall, competent, unqualified, good  
all-round experience, seaside and country, capable of taking  
charge, married, seeking permanent position; start anywhere,  
any time; conscientious business builder. F. Johnstone, Heath  
Lodge, Watford Heath, Watford.

**A** SSISTANT, unqualified, requires engagement; 10 years'  
experience; excellent references; permanent. Apply "G.,"  
38/28, Office of this Paper.

**BOURNEMOUTH** or similar town.—Young qualified male as  
Manager or Assistant in February; excellent experience;  
Counter, Dispensing, Photography, Wireless; highest references;  
over five years in last post. 39/5, Office of this Paper.

**BRISTOL.**—Chemist, 48, qualified, desires part-time situation.  
Hopkins, 6 Logan Road, Bishopston.

**DISENGAGED** shortly; qualified; Manager or Locum;  
thoroughly experienced. "Chemist," Rogers & Co.,  
Chemists, Newmarket.

**DISENGAGED.**—Capable woman Pharmacist; excellent experi-  
ence; North-West London or Southern Counties preferred;  
could take charge branch shop. 39/16, Office of this Paper.

**EASTBOURNE.**—Berth desired by unqualified with small  
capital; would do books, stock, and all duties; experienced.  
"Senex," 39/400, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED**, conscientious Manager, young, single, good  
appearance and address, West-End Dispensing, previous  
management in good, brisk business, desires post. 39/1, Office  
of this Paper.

**JUNIOR**, 19, 3½ years' experience, desires post early in  
January; experienced in Dispensing, Counter and Window-  
dressing. 38/36, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR**, 19, good experience, seeks post. Apply 39/3, Office  
of this Paper.



**LOCUM** or Stocktaking; 20 years' pre-war experience; thoroughly reliable; open dates, January and February; West of England preferred. "Stock," 12 Upper Combe Street, Chard, Somerset.

**LONDON**; qualified; Manager, Locum or part-time, or position in Wholesale Drug or Sundries; abstainer; reliable. Thomas, 145 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

**M.P.S.**, YOUNG, up-to-date; London and provincial experience, all branches; excellent references; good appearance. Hudson, 16 Myddelton Square, London.

**MANAGER**, age 50; experienced; energetic; reliable; good Salesman; interest or succession; work up neglected business; disengaged December 31, 1923; unregistered. Address, "Energy," 14 Hubert Grove, Stockwell, London. S.W.

**PART-TIME**; unqualified; fair experience, General or Dispensing; any part of day or week, as arranged; must be permanent; Lancashire, Cheshire or Midlands; age 23. 38/29, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACIST**, City Manager, Superintendent, or Senior, Optics, Photography, seeks change shortly; married; living accommodation preferred; reliable references. "Radio," 38/31, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Chemist (Ireland), 38, desiring London experience, would accept moderate salary; good references; abstainer; at liberty after Christmas. 32/32, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; elderly; Hospital or Institution; 11 years' Hospital experience. "Chelsea," 22 Bramerton Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

**QUALIFIED**, lady, 8 years' experience, Dispensing and Counter, desires post early in January; London preferred. 28/25, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** lady Chemist desires post; 4 years' apprenticeship; excellent Dispensing, Counter; quick; reliable. 36/29, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager or Assistant Manager; Store and high-class Retail and Dispensing experience, able Counterman, Salesman; disengaged January 7; permanent position. Nicholls, 25 Hazelwood Road, Nottingham.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist, middle-aged, Manager or protection, early in New Year. "Chemicus," 164 Wrexham Road, Whitechurch, Salop.

**SENIOR** Assistant, 16 years' West-End and provincial experience, apprenticed in first-class Dispensing business, Hall Certificate, well up in Dispensing, Counter, Photography, gentlemanly appearance, seeks position where there is scope for progress. "Insulin," 103 Grove Road, Norwich.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 30; smart, keen, energetic; disengaged in New Year; excellent references. E. Lydford, 44 Kingswood Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

### WHOLESALE.

**A** SMART, energetic Salesman of good appearance and address, with sound knowledge of Retail trade, possessing personality and conversational ability, desires some good commission lines; London area preferred. 38/40, Office of this Paper.

**ANALYTICAL** or Research Chemist; Works or Private Practice; 27; B.Sc. Lond.; first-class honours Chemistry; some knowledge French; 3 years' Articled Pupil, Laboratory Analytical and Consulting Chemist; experience in manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations; has also some experience as Public Analyst, Foods, Drugs, Water Supply, Sewage, Medical Analysis, etc. M.L. 49250, Office of this Paper.

**ANALYTICAL** Chemist, 35; 4 years' war service; educated Public School; B.A., Inter B.Sc. Engr. and Chemistry; some experience as Chemist and Assistant Manager, Paper Mills; willing to take any post. M.L. 1606/23, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** (Research or Works); 23; B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C.; some experience as Pupil Assistant, Public Analyst and as Analyst with fine Chemical Manufacturers. M.L. 25833, Office of this Paper.

**DEVON**, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorset.—In these counties I represent a London House, and am open to another commission, on part expenses, commencing January 1. 13/35, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, 16 years' first-class experience in Pharmacy, sound knowledge of Drugs and Therapeutics, is anxious to represent reputable house. 36/153, Office of this Paper.

**M.S.C. (HONS.)**, B.Sc. (1900) 44, desires Chemical, Metallurgical or Commercial post; experience as Chief Chemist and Manager of Chemical Manufacturing Company, also as Chief Chemist and Metallurgist in Metal Company; sound experience all branches; is willing to take any post suitable to qualifications. M.L. 71755, Office of this Paper.

## THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL UNION

(Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

### AIDS AND PROTECTS

those employed in all Branches of the Drug Trade.

(Public Services—Retail—Wholesale—Manufacturing)

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS—H. R. NIGHTINGALE, M.P.S.,

General Secretary,

149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

**RESEARCH** Chemist, 28, married, 4 years' war service, B.Sc., some French, desires post in connection with operation of Chemical Plant; sound knowledge Chemistry, Physics, Maths. and Chemical Research; 7½ years' experience in charge of research plants. M.L. 5029/25, Office of this Paper.

**SEVEN** years' Wholesale and Retail experience, all departments, England and Canada, seeks Representative or other position trust or Retail Dispensing; would go abroad; knowledge French; married. P.C.B. 24/32, Office of this Paper.

**SALES** Department; control or assist, or organise where no real one exists or small one needs stiffening; human, scientific methods; successful practical Salesman; highest credentials; remuneration equitable arrangement. 39/18, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**; live; old-standing connection Chemists, Bristol & Penzance, first-class Salesman, excellent record, wishes represent one (possibly two) houses that district; well known all best buyers; returns guaranteed; qualified Chemist; expert all branches. "G. F. S.," 19 Wolsley Terrace, Mutley, Plymouth.

**WORKS** or Research Chemist, 29; educated Public School, B.A., Cambridge (Exhibitioner); some knowledge French, Italian; willing to take any post. M.L. 2499/22, Office of this Paper.

**WORKS** Chemist (Manager or Assistant Manager), 32; educated Public School; fair knowledge French and German; good knowledge of Fecod Crushing, Oil Extraction, Refining, Bleaching, Deodorising Oils, Solvent Extraction Plants, costing and control of stores. M.L. 5538/23, Office of this Paper.

### (COLONIAL, INDIA, AND FOREIGN.)

**U.S.A.**—**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, 21, Scotsman, with London and country experience, wishes job in America; well up at Counter-work, Dispensing, and Window-dressing; good worker; now Assistant in London. Write at once, please, 38/70, Office of this Paper.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PHARMACY** Fittings, Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, Counters, Silent Salesmen, Showcases; bargain prices. Write inquiries. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

**SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS**.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

**MAHOGANISED** Chemists' Fittings.—12 ft. Drug Fitting, 38 drawers, cupboard; 10 ft. Wall Case; 10 ft. Glass Front Counter; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; 4 ft. Counter Case, Perfume Case and Desk; two 4 ft. nests Counter Drawers; shop soiled; low price for lot. GEORGE COOK, Shopfitter, 29 Macclesfield Street, City Road, London, E.C.

### LIMITED COMPANY FORMATION.—

Before placing your Company in other hands, get my quotation. I specialise in Chemist and tradesmen private companies and quote inclusive charge; no extras. A. B. Slack, 180 Garston Old Road, Liverpool.

### EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

### WANTED.

**SMALL ROTARY MACHINE**, dies about 5/16ths. "M.," 84 New North Road, London.

**DORMIOL** wanted. State quantity and price. Dolbear & Goodall, High Street, Oxford.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Books wanted; send priced list. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham.

**RADIUM SALT**, pure of Residues, old Applicators, etc. Apply Harrison Glew, Radium Laboratories, 156 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

"**PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL**," March 16, May 25 and June 1, 1918; June 14, 1919, and March 6, 1920; 1s. each offered. "S. B.," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.



THE  
**MORNY**  
 "THREE-MINIATURE-PRODUCTS" SERIES OF  
**PERFUMERY COFFRETS**  
**FOR PRESENTS**

*each containing*

1 oz. stoppered bottle of Perfume,  
 Box of Complexion Powder (special 2/3 size),  
 and 4 perfumed Bath Salts Tablets.

N.B.—The above small size Containers of Perfume and Complexion Powder are *only* issued as Contents of these Coffrets.

Elegantly presented in dainty gold blocked card coffret.

Issued in  
 3 perfumes only

"JUNE ROSES"  
 (Rose Pink Coffret)  
 "CHAMINADE"  
 (Champagne Coffret)  
 "MYSTÉRIEUSE"  
 (Powder Blue Coffret)



Minimum Retail  
 Prices :

"JUNE ROSES" 12/-  
 "CHAMINADE" 16/6  
 "MYSTÉRIEUSE" 16/6  
 Subject to usual terms.

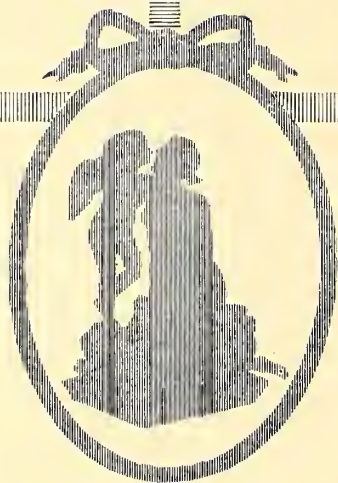
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